

FOIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

UNOMI Commentary Condemns Soviet-Japanese Draft Treaty

A 1 1/A8

UNITED STATES

Brescinski Says Soviet Actions in Africa Will Complicate SALT
U.S. Workers Conduct Massive Struggle in 1977A 2 1/A7
A 3 1/A8

NORTH ASIA

Agriculture Vice Minister Meets Japanese Farmers
Japanese Press Condemns Japanese-Soviet Draft Treaty
DPRK Vice Premier Talks With Malaysian Prime MinisterA 4 1/A9
A 4 1/A9
A 5 1/A10

EUROPE

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Departs for PRC
Defense Official Leads PLA Volleyball Team to PRC
New Coalition Government Formed in FinlandA 5 1/A10
A 6 1/A11
A 6 1/A11

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Egyptian Petroleum Delegation Departs Shanghai for Hangzhou
PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary Condemns Israeli Settlements [2 Mar]
Moroccan National Day, King's Accession Anniversary Celebrated
Peking Embassy Reception
Muammar Gaddafi's Cable to King
Botswana Holds Funeral for Soldiers Slain by Rhodesians
Liberia's Tolbert Meets PRC Ambassador
Somali Students Demonstrate Against Soviet Interference
Briefs: Sudan Textile Mill; Cameroon President's Anniversary;
Nigerian Badminton TeamA 7 1/A12
A 7 1/A12
A 8 1/A13
A 8 1/A13
A 8 1/A13
A 9 1/A14
A 9 1/A14
A 9 1/A14
A 10 1/B1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Puerto Ricans Protest U.S. Navy Firing Range
Briefs: Guyana Marks National DayA 11 1/B2
A 11 1/B2

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Taiwan's External-Internal Problems Increase Yearly
Taiwan Uprising Anniversary Observed in New YorkC 1 1/B3
C 1 1/B3

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

NameList of Members of Fifth CPPCC National Committee	D 1	1/65
NPC Deputies Focus Discussions on Four Modernizations	D 15	1/65
Draft Constitution Discussed	D 16	1/66
Teng Hsiao-ping at Discussions	D 17	1/67
Wei Kai-ching Address on Revision of CPPCC Constitution	D 17	1/67
Peking Press Features NPC, CPPCC Discussions	D 19	1/69
New Stamps Commemorating Fifth NPC Issued	D 20	1/C10
AFP Cites Hong Kong Paper on 8 March Closing of CPPCC	D 20	1/C10

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLES DAILY on 7th Machine-Building Ministry Investigations	E 1	1/C11
New Textile Industry Vice Minister Interviewed	E 6	1/D2
PEOPLES DAILY Comments on Importance of Scientific Research [21 Feb]	E 7	1/D3
RED FLAG Commentary on Rapid Development of Economy [No 2]	E 9	1/D5
AFP Quotes 'Informed Sources' on Feng Te-huai Death	E 11	1/D7
'Renowned Patriot' Lao Sheh Essay Appears in PEKING DAILY	E 12	1/D8
KWANTUNG DAILY Appraises Rules for Higher Education [21 Feb]	E 12	1/D8
College Enrollment Successfully Completed, Students in Class Academy of Sciences Holds Photosynthesis Forum	E 17	1/D13
	E 18	1/D14

EAST REGION

Science-Technology Conference in Anhwei Concludes	G 1	1/E1
Anhwei Plans To Build Huaipei Into Grain Base Discussed	G 2	1/E2
Briefs: Anhwei NPC Reaction; Kiangsi Scientific Experiments;	G 4	1/E4
Kiangsi Beet Production; Nanchang New Boilers;		
Kiangsi Prefecture Agriculture; Kiangsu Emulsion Campaign; Hunan Exhibition in Kiangsu; Shanghai Health Meeting		

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hupeh 'Pervasively' Nails Holding of Second Plenum Conference in Kwangsi Discusses Spring Farming	H 1	1/E6
Canton PLA Congress of Progressives Ends	H 3	1/E8
Kwangtung County Stresses Policy Implementation	H 3	1/E8
Former Research Graduate System Revived in Kwangtung	H 4	1/E9
Briefs: Honan Huai Inscripti on; Hunan Finance-Trade Automation; Hunan Student Enrollment; Hunan Science Meeting	H 5	1/E10

SOUTHWEST REGION

Officials Attend Closing of Kweiyang Teaching Meeting	J 1	1/E11
Briefs: Yunnan Farmland Capital Construction	J 1	1/E11

NORTH REGION

SHANXI DAILY Urges Greater Efforts in Farmwork Tientsin Reports on Success of Work Team Quota System	F 1	1/E12
	F 2	1/E13

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Secretary Announces Arts, Crafts Aids	L	1	1/P14
Kirin Office Holds Meeting on Educated Youth	L	2	1/P1
Briefs: Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Supply Conference	L	3	1/P2

NORTHWEST REGION

Xian Meeting Commemorates 28 February Taiwan Uprising	N	1	1/P3
Briefs: Tsinghai Spring Wheat	N	1	1/P3

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

Mao's Work Report Instructs PIA To Prepare To Liberate Taiwan [TA KUNG PAO 28 Feb]	N	1	1/P4
TA KUNG PAO Looks at Soviet Uneasiness over Chinese Diplomacy [21 Feb]	N	1	1/P4
PRAVDA Attack on Overseas Chinese Policy Condemned [WEN WEI PO 22 Feb]	N	2	1/P5
HSIN WAN PAO Views Increased Soviet Presence in Cuba [18 Feb]	N	3	1/P5

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GENERAL

NCNA COMMENTARY CONDENSIS SOVIET-JAPANESE DRAFT TREATY

ON030149Z Peking NCNA in English 0134 GMT 3 MAR 78 CW

[Draft "Good Neighbourhood and Cooperation Treaty" Is Tool of Soviet Hegemonism--commentary by HSIHUA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 2 MAR (HSIHUA)--The Kremlin unilaterally and suddenly made public in LEVMIYA on February 23 the draft of the "Soviet-Japan good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty" without consulting Japan. Such an act of power politics is indeed rarely seen in the annals of international relations. The draft treaty is a tool of the Soviet Union in pushing ahead with its hegemonism. Its hurried publication reflects Soviet impetuosity in contending for Japan with the United States.

The dishing-up of the draft treaty was aimed in the first place in legalizing Soviet occupation of Japan's northern territories. The draft omits to mention the pending territorial issue between the two countries in a vain attempt to fix in the form of a treaty the proposition that "the territorial issue has been solved" between Japan and the Soviet Union which the Kremlin has been obstinately persisting in for many years. On the day before the Soviet Union unilaterally made public the draft of the "good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty", the Soviet ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy, when meeting Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, stated that the "Soviet-Japan good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty" is "aimed at legalizing the results already achieved (between the Soviet Union and Japan)", and with regard to the territorial issue "it is better not to mention it" in the treaty.

Proceeding from its policy of aggression and expansion as well as its strategic need in contending for hegemony with the United States, the Soviet Union has kept Japan's northern territories in its firm grip. Strategically the four northern islands are very important. In World War II, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, U.S. naval and air military base in the Pacific, from its bases in the Kitokappu Gulf of Etorofu Island. Today, the Soviet Union has not only turned the Kitokappu Gulf into a naval base but has established military bases and installations in all the four islands which provide protection to vessels of the Soviet Pacific Fleet passing through the Soya and Tsugaru Straits into the Pacific. According to the Japanese press, the Kremlin has established in the Sea of Okhotsk military bases housing submarines armed with long-range guided missiles with multiple war heads. Japan's four northern islands and the whole of the Chishima Islands form a natural screen for this sea area. The Kremlin tries to "legalize the results already achieved" by means of the "good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty" with a view to, first of all, make Japan recognize legally the status quo of the Soviet occupation of the northern territories.

However, in trying to impose such a treaty on Japan, the Soviet Union not merely aims at occupying Japan's four northern islands. The contents in the draft treaty reveal the Soviet contemplation to put the whole of Japan under its control. Now, let's compare a few articles from the "Japanese-U.S. treaty of mutual cooperation and security" (1960) and the Soviet-proposed treaty:

Article 6 of the Japanese-U.S. "security" treaty stipulates that "the United States of America is granted the use by its land, air, and naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan"; while Article 3 of the Soviet-proposed treaty states that "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan undertake not to allow the use of their territories for any actions, which could prejudice the security of the other party". The two articles are obviously opposed to each other. The signing of the Soviet-proposed treaty will undermine the Japan-U.S. "security treaty".

Another instance is that the Japanese-U.S. "security" treaty provides for the forming of a military alliance between the two countries. Article 4 of the treaty stipulates that "the parties will consult together from time to time regarding the implementation of this treaty and, at the request of either party, whenever the security of Japan or international peace and security in the Far East is threatened"; while Article 5 of the Soviet-proposed treaty says that "should a situation arise, which, in the opinion of both sides is dangerous for maintaining peace, or if peace is violated, the two sides shall immediately contact each other with the aim of exchanging views on the question of what can be done for improving the situation". It is not difficult to see that in proposing such a treaty the Soviet Union aims not only at weakening the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" but at disintegrating or replacing the Japanese-U.S. military alliance by a Soviet-Japanese military alliance so as to put Japan in the orbit of its strategy of world domination.

Article 12 of the draft "Soviet-Japan good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty" stipulates that the Soviet Union and Japan "do not claim and do not recognize anyone's claims to any special rights or advantages in world affairs, including claims to domination in Asia and in the area of the Far East". It is quite clear that in the world today only the United States is in a position to contend with the Soviet Union for "special rights" and "advantages" in world affairs including claims to the so-called "domination" in Asia and in the area of the Far East. Here by disowning its "claims", the Soviet Union is in fact refusing to recognize the "special rights" and "advantages" of and "domination" by the United States. Moscow is trying to utilize this stipulation to edge out and replace the U.S. influence. The Japanese press noted that this is intended to drag Japan into the Soviet-proposed "Asian security system".

The Soviet scheme to perpetuate the occupation of Japan's four northern islands and to replace the Japan-U.S. military alliance has torn to shreds the veil of "good neighbourhood and cooperation". Having obtained certain improvements in its relations with the U.S., Japan will not allow itself to be ordered about the Soviet Union through the "Soviet-Japan good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty." The fact that the Soviet proposed draft treaty met with strong opposition from both the ruling and opposition parties as soon as it was trotted out reflects to the true feelings of the Japanese people.

UNITED STATES

BRZEZINSKI SAYS SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFRICA WILL COMPLICATE SALT

GW021656Y Peking NCWA in English 1637 GMT 2 Mar 78 GW

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa will make the U.S.-Soviet SALT talks "complicated," indicated the U.S. President's National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski yesterday, according to reports from Washington.

Brzezinski made his view known at a White House breakfast in response to a question raised by reporters on whether there is any linkage between the Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa and the U.S.-Soviet SALT talks. He said: "We are not imposing linkages, but linkages may be imposed by unwarranted exploitation of local conflict for larger international purposes." He added: "If tensions were to rise because of the unwarranted intrusion of Soviet power into a purely local conflict, then that will inevitably complicate the context not only of the negotiating process itself but of any ratification that would follow the successful conclusion of the negotiations."

Later, at a regular White House news briefing, spokesman Jody Powell said: "Inevitably there is a danger that the behavior of the Soviet Union in the Horn of Africa will affect in a negative way the attitude and the political climate within this country with regard to detente generally and to arms limitations agreements specifically."

U.S. news agencies point out in reporting Brzezinski's remarks: "His warning on Africa is the first by an administration official directly linking progress on arms control to Soviet behavior in the Horn of Africa," "but he made it a subtle, indirect link." He also indicated that the administration still hopes to reach a new SALT agreement with the Soviet Union.

U.S. WORKERS CONDUCT MASSIVE STRUGGLE IN 1977

0W021337Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Feb 78 CW

[Talk on current events: "The U.S. Working Class Is Advancing Amid Struggle"]

[Excerpts] The workers' movement in the United States underwent a marked development last year. In order to oppose the exploitation and oppression of the monopoly bourgeoisie and its agents and to demand wage increases and the right of employment, the masses of working-class and laboring people carried out massive strikes, thus dealing a heavy blow to U.S. monopoly capitalists.

The most serious economic crisis since World War II, which began in late of 1973, has caused inflation, soaring commodity prices and a rapid rise in unemployment among U.S. workers. The actual income of working people has decreased sharply. Though industrial output last year reached the peak level achieved before the crisis, the production pace was slow, commodity prices continued to rise and the unemployment situation remained serious. According to official U.S. statistics, the number of unemployed was approximately 7 million last year, although the actual figure might exceed 10 million.

The masses of U.S. working people have expressed strong dissatisfaction with the present situation. They demand the right to live and work. Last year, workers in the U.S. steel, automobile, coal mining, docking, aviation, copper mining, telephone, machine building, transportation, textile, shipbuilding, [words indistinct] and service industries and enterprises staged strikes and engaged in other forms of struggle. According to statistics released by the U.S. Department of Labor, 4,686 strikes were conducted during the first three quarters of 1977 with a total of 1.84 million participants.

While opposing the monopoly capitalists, the masses of U.S. workers have also clearly directed the thrust of their struggle against a few union leaders who are agents of the bourgeoisie in the workers' movement. This is an important indication of the in-depth development of the U.S. workers' movement.

Last year, after eliminating the obstructions of trade union chieftains, U.S. workers in various trades and professions staged continuous strikes. The most prominent manifestation of this movement was the strike of U.S. coal miners against a few union leaders who had betrayed the workers, and against the capitalists. According to reports, the number of workdays lost in coal mine strikes which were unauthorized by the unions rose from some 500,000 annually in the early 1970's to 1.95 million in 1976.

In the struggle against monopoly capitalists and their agents various militant worker organizations have emerged. They have established strike committees, strike headquarters, committees at grassroots levels, counteractive organizations and other new types of workers' organizations. By carrying out unified actions to increase the militant strength of the working class, they are expanding their role. In view of the extreme exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalists and the gradual political awakening of the working class. The U.S. workers' movement will definitely continue its forward advance.

NORTH ASIA

AGRICULTURE VICE MINISTER MEETS JAPANESE FARMERS

OW030103Y Peking NCNA in English 1952 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--Ho Kang [0149 1660], vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met here this afternoon with Makoto Someya, leader of a Japan-China friendship delegation of the Farmers Union of Chiba Prefecture of Japan, member of the House of Representatives and assistant to the minister of the interior, other officials of the delegation and representatives of the members. The host and the guests had a warm and friendly conversation. Chiba Prefecture is fairly developed in agriculture, with rich experience especially in grain and vegetable growing.

To express the friendly sentiments of the Japanese people for the Chinese people, Makoto Someya presented to the hosts a dozen kinds of fine-strain seeds including barley, wheat, paddy rice, peanut and spinach, which were brought by Toshio Fukuda, advisor to the delegation and manager of the Agricultural Experimental Station of Chiba.

Thanking the Japanese friends for their gifts, Vice-Minister Ho Kang said that these are seeds of friendship which will promote agricultural exchanges between China and Japan.

In the evening, the Peking branch of the China International Travel Service gave a reception in honour of the over 100 Japanese friends on the delegation. Performers of the Tungfan Song and Dance Ensemble entertained the Japanese friends with a lively programme.

The delegation arrived here yesterday.

JAPANESE PRESS CONDEMNIS JAPANESE-SOVIET DRAFT TREATY

OW021708Y Peking NCNA in English 1631 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Mar HSINHUA--JAPAN AND CHINA, organ of the central headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), and HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN, have carried commentaries strongly condemning the draft "Soviet-Japan good neighbourliness and cooperation treaty" dished up by the Soviet Union, and voicing the Japanese people's rejection of it.

The commentary of JAPAN AND CHINA says that the Soviet draft made no mention of the northern territories but merely stated that "the negotiation on a Soviet-Japan peace treaty would be continued". This shows that the Soviet Union sticks to its stand of opposing a package return of the northern territories demanded by Japan. It says: "It goes without saying that the Japanese people will never accept this draft treaty."

Japan holds that the draft treaty is intended also to offset the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of a clear-cut anti-hegemony clause, it says.

Noteworthy is the fact that the draft treaty includes an article of emergency consultation, it says, adding that the Japanese people will not agree to such an article.

An editorial of the HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN says that by unilaterally making public its draft treaty, the Soviet authorities "try to impose it on Japan. Such an act violates all diplomatic practice." "Its political background is to prevent the restoration of the negotiations on a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty." The editorial stresses that the biggest problem in post-war Japanese-Soviet diplomacy is the conclusion of a peace treaty. To achieve this, the question of (the northern) territories cannot be shunned.

The editorial points out that the stand of the Japanese Government is "to put the problem of (the northern) territories on the negotiation table for the conclusion of a 'peace treaty'. This is a pre-condition that we support."

DPRK VICE PREMIER TALKS WITH MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW021820Y Peking NCNA in English 1758 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called on Datuk Hussein Onn, prime minister of Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur today, according to a report from that city. They held talks on international affairs and matters of mutual interest, as well as bilateral relations including improvement of trade between the two countries and the non-aligned movement's contribution towards the creation of a new world economic order.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae explained his country's policy regarding the reunification of Korea. Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae is leading a DPRK Government delegation on a visit to Malaysia.

EUROPE

YUGOSLAV SPORTS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC

OW030937Y Peking NCNA in English 0744 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar--(HSINHUA)--A Yugoslav sports delegation led by Trpe Jakovlevski, chairman of the Yugoslav Physical Culture Council, left here for a visit to China today at the invitation of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China.

On Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in sports, a signed article released by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG says: "The visit of the Yugoslav sports delegation to China represents a step in the further promotion of the ties in sports and other fields between the two countries."

Reviewing the visits of sports delegations between the two countries in recent years, the article says: "Through contacts and talks in the spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and respect, the sports delegations of the two countries had shown their desire for expanding and deepening mutual cooperation in the light of objective possibilities." "The number of sports events now under cooperation doubles that in the past," the article points out.

The article adds: "Our country stressed at all times that the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people. Therefore, Yugoslav delegates have all along stood for the restoration of the seat in the International Olympic Committee and other international sports organizations to the People's Republic of China.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL LEADS PLA VOLLEYBALL TEAM TO FRG

OW021441Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--A volleyball team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Shen Shao-hsing, deputy-director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence, left here by air today for a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of its armed forces. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1415 GMT on 2 March adds the following passage at this point: "Seeing the team off at the airport were Chai Cheng-wen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, and Chou Chih-tung, a responsible person of the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department. Also present at the airport was Colonel Schoffer, military attache of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in China."]

NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT FORMED IN FINLAND

OW030902Y Peking NCNA in English 0816 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Helsinki, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--A new coalition government with Kalevi Sorsa as prime minister was formed in Finland today. The new government was formed by all parties that formed the previous government except the Swedish People's Party. They are the Social Democratic Party, the Centre Party, the Liberal People's Party and the Finnish People's Democratic League. The Swedish People's Party did not take part in the new government because of its different viewpoints on certain problems in the new government action programme.

All 15 government members except the ministers of justice and education are members of the previous government.

Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa said in an interview today that serious unemployment is the heaviest burden on the new government.

I. 3 Mar 78

A 7

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

EGYPTIAN PETROLEUM DELEGATION DEPARTS SHANGHAI FOR HANGCHOW

OW030947Y Peking NCNA in English 0742 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, Egyptian minister of industry, oil and mines, and his wife and the Egyptian petroleum delegation the minister is leading left here by train this morning for Hangchow before returning to Peking. The delegation arrived here yesterday. Chen Chin-hua, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, greeted it at the airport and gave a banquet in its honour in the evening.

While in Shanghai, the Egyptian guests visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition, a Jade and stone carving workshop and a metallurgical plant, where they were accorded a warm reception by workers.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY CONDEMNS ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

OW021544Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary: "Absurd Argument"]

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a commentary today condemning Israel for building more settlements in the Arab territories it occupies. The commentary reads:

One of the serious obstacles to the solution of the Middle-East problem is the intransigent attitude of Menachem Begin's government towards Israeli settlements in the Arab and Palestinian territories it occupies. Their stubbornness on this issue is demonstrated in their building more illegal settlements rather than pulling existing ones down.

As is well known, the so-called Israeli settlements are actually nothing but their military bases and colonial posts on the occupied Arab territories. The refusal to dismantle the settlements can be interpreted as a refusal to withdraw from all the Arab territories which Israel has occupied and a refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to recover their homeland. This also means legalizing the expansion of its territories and paving the way for further Israeli aggression and expansion. The Israeli decision has naturally met with strong opposition from Egypt.

Unable to justify its establishment of the settlements, the Begin government claims that the maintaining of these settlements is necessary "for Israel's security". Moshe Dayan, Israeli foreign minister, argues: "If we are asked to give back the Golan Heights, the West Bank, Sinai settlements, Sharm al-Shaykh what will happen to our security in the future?"

This is an absurd argument intended to justify aggression. Can any country occupy another country's territory and trample on its sovereignty and independence solely under the pretext of defending its own "security"? It is obviously ridiculous. But it is precisely under this pretext that Israel has carried out expansion and occupied large tracts of Arab land. Hence, Israel has been sternly condemned by public opinion throughout the world. Today, the Begin government still persists in maintaining and even expanding its illegal settlements under this same pretext.

I, 3 Mar 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

It shows that the Israeli authorities are clinging to a policy of aggression and expansion. This however can only serve to keep Israel under the judgement of world public opinion.

Where there is aggression, there is anti-aggression. Israeli's occupation of Arab land and trampling upon the independence and sovereignty of the Arab countries will certainly arouse the Arab people to wage a resolute struggle against them. The Arab people's unity in fighting has dealt a heavy blow to the Israeli expansionists. In recent years, Israel has been isolated internationally, its domestic political situation has become unstable and its economy is suffering a rapid deterioration as a result of its militarist policy. It can be said that this policy has brought Israel to an awkward predicament rather than to security. It is this predicament that forced the Israeli authorities to express their willingness to settle the Middle East question peacefully. Begin and his like make themselves ridiculous in alleging that under these circumstances, the maintaining of the settlements is for Israel's "security".

The solution to the Middle East question depends on the ensurance of the recovery of all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of national rights to Palestine. Now, while expressing willingness to settle the Middle East question and making empty talk about "everything is negotiable", the Israeli authorities have so far failed to take a single step. On the contrary, they are continuing to follow a policy of aggression and expansion by putting out such unjustifiable demands as the maintaining of "settlements" and the like. Begin and his ilk should understand that only after Israel has changed its course and given up its policy of aggression and expansion, will it be able to exist side by side with the Arab countries and stand as a responsible state in the world.

MOROCCAN NATIONAL DAY, KING'S ACCESSION CELEBRATED

Peking Embassy Reception

0W031150Y Peking NCNA in English 0811 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--Abderrahim Harkett, ambassador of Morocco to China, gave a reception at the embassy here at noon today on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of accession to the throne of His Majesty Hassan II.

Among the guests were Huang Chen, minister of culture; Chung Hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Cheng I-shan, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Tan Yun-ho [6223 7189 7729], vice-minister of public health; Li Ching-chuan, leading member of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Li Li-kung, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China attended.

Hua Cable to King

1D051020Y Peking in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of China, today conveyed congratulations to the king of Morocco on the occasion of Morocco's National Day.

I. 3 Mar 78

A 9

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Here is the text of the cable:

Your Majesty King of Morocco, Hassan II:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Moroccan Kingdom, I convey to Your Majesty and to Morocco, both government and people, warmest congratulations in the name of China--both government and people--wishing Morocco and its people prosperity and happiness. I hope the longstanding friendship between the Chinese and Moroccan people and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will develop and become stronger.

BOTSWANA HOLDS FUNERAL FOR SOLDIERS SLAIN BY RHODESIANS

OW030915Y Peking NCNA in English 0805 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Gaborone, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--More than 10,000 Botswana people gathered at the Gaborone cemetery this morning to attend a funeral for 15 Botswana soldiers who were killed by the troops of Rhodesian racist regime on February 27.

Present at the funeral were Botswana President Seretse Khama; Vice-President Q. Masire; Commander of Botswana's Defence Force (BDF) M.S. Merafhe, Deputy Commander of BDF Ian Khama; cabinet ministers and members of parliament.

Speaking on behalf of the government and people, Vice-President Masire said that the death of the 15 soldiers was the result of provocations from the blood-thirsty regime in Rhodesia. The Botswana Government had plans to strengthen the defence and security of the country.

He said that messages of condolence from Chinese Embassy here and from a number of other countries had already been received.

LIBERIA'S TOLBERT MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR

OW030834Y Peking NCNA in English 0810 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--Liberian President William Richard Tolbert received Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Wang Jen-san in Monrovia on February 28 and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a Monrovia report.

SOMALIA STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AG/INST SOVIET INTERVENTION

OW021540Y Peking NCNA in English 1521 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 1 Mar (HSINHUA)--Tens of thousands of Somali students and youth held a rally and demonstration here today to protest against Soviet military intervention in the Horn of Africa and voice their resolve to defend national independence and sovereignty and fight hegemonism. Similar rallies and parades were held here on February 27 and 25 by Somali women and workers totalling 100,000.

Braving the scorching sun, the students and youth gathered in the Benadir Stadium and the "October 21" Square today, marched through the city streets, converged on the square and held a rally before the monument to the unknown soldiers.

Holding aloft placards written in Somali, English and Arabic denouncing the Soviet military intervention, they shouted: "Stop Soviet and Cuban expansionism!" "We are ready to defend the motherland!" As they marched past the Soviet Embassy, they chanted slogans and sang militant songs, showing their intense hatred for social-imperialism. A young student shouted before the heavily curtained windows of the embassy building: "We don't want the Soviet Union and Cuba!"

Present on the occasions were Somali Vice-President Hussein Culmic Afran, Chairman of the Mobilisation Bureau of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Abdul Kadir Hajj Mohamed and other high-ranking officials.

Speaking at the rally, Vice-President Culmic Afran said: The demonstration "is a heavy blow to colonialism, new and old, as well as to imperialism." "The Soviet Union has time and again preached and claimed that it is the father of socialism, but the reality is that it is social-imperialism," he stressed.

On February 27, tens of thousands of Somali women held a rally and demonstration in the capital. They shouted: "Russia, stay out of the Horn!" Vice-President Culmic Afran said at the rally: "There is no reason for foreign powers to meddle in Africa's affairs since the African people can solve their own problems through their own institutions." He called on the Somali workers, women and youth to work hard to contribute to national defence.

IRINPFS

SUDAN TEXTILE MILL--Khartoum, 28 Feb--The certificate for handing over the Hassaneina friendship textile mill in Desira Province of Sudan built with Chinese aid was signed here today. Sudanese Minister of Industry Hashir 'Abbad and Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Chang Yuch signed the certificate on behalf of their governments. Present also were Under-Secretary of the Sudanese Ministry of Industry Abdel Latif Widatelia; Managing Director of the Project Bureau of the Ministry Tahir Bakr; Manager of the Sudanese Spinning and Weaving Corporation Sa'ed Ali; and Economic Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy Yu Shu-kuang. [Text] (Peking NCNA in English 1345 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW)

CAMEROON PRESIDENT'S ANNIVERSARY--Yaounde, 19 Feb--Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo yesterday addressed a rally here to celebrate the 20th anniversary of his accession to the presidency. Leading members of the Cameroon National Union, government ministers, Chinese Ambassador Wei Pao-shan and diplomatic envoys of other countries accredited here attended the rally, which was followed by a demonstration. To celebrate the accession anniversary, a cultural week was organized in Cameroon from February 11 to 18. Many cultural and sports festivities were held in the capital and other places of the country. [Peking NCNA in English 0810 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW]

NIGERIAN BADMINTON TEAM--Peking, 1 Mar--The Chinese Badminton Association gave a reception here this evening in honor of a Nigerian badminton team led by L.A. Ayorinde now on a friendly visit to China. Attending the reception were Chi Yu-hua, leading member of the Chinese Badminton Association, and coaches and players of the Peking badminton team. Counsellor of the Nigerian Embassy in Peking Abioye Awopetu was present. The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The guest team, consisting of four men players, arrived in Peking yesterday. [Excerpt] (Peking NCNA in English 1924 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PUERTO RICANS PROTEST U.S. NAVY FIRING RANGE

GW021850Y Peking NCNA in English 1800 GMT 3 Mar 78 CW

(Text) Peking, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--A popular movement has unfolded recently in Puerto Rico in protest against the use of its Vieques Island by the U.S. Navy as a firing range, according to a report from San Juan.

Under the vigorous demand of the masses, the governor of Puerto Rico yesterday asked a U.S. Federal Judge to issue an injunction prohibiting such activities of the U.S. Navy which are detrimental to the interests of the local people.

The Vieques is east of the island of Puerto Rico and has 8,500 inhabitants. Two-thirds of the 52 square mile island is controlled by the U.S. Navy.

The recent wave of protests was provoked by the U.S. naval exercises there last month during which there was a collision between a fishing vessel and a U.S. Coast Guard boat and a small boat was captured. The public were all the more exasperated when a charge of impediment to military exercises was brought against the crew of the confiscated boat in a local U.S. court.

Denouncing the U.S. naval exercises, the association of Vieques Fishermen pointed out that for decades there has been a "criminal situation" in the zone of Vieques in which military operations have made many workers lose their fishing equipment and suspend their activities, thus jeopardising their livelihood. A Puerto Rican senator also accused the United States of violating an agreement with Puerto Rico by not notifying it in advance of the shooting practice plans.

Seized by the United States as a colony in 1898, Puerto Rico is today a "free associated state" of the U.S. only in name and remains controlled by it militarily and otherwise. Its Culebra Island had also been used as a firing range of the U.S. Navy. Thanks to years of valiant struggle of the local inhabitants, the U.S. Navy quit there three years ago.

DRIEFS

GUYANA MAJOR NATIONAL DAY--Georgetown, 23 Feb--Twenty thousand people of various walks of life met at the national park here last night in celebration of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. President Arthur Chung, Prime Minister Forbes Burnham and cabinet ministers were present. Ambassador Wang Chan-yuan and diplomatic envoys of other countries to Guyana were also present. [Peking NCNA in English 1313 GMT 24 Feb 78 CW]

TAIWAN'S EXTERNAL-INTERNAL PROBLEMS INCREASE YEARLY

04261255Z Peking NCNA in English 1229 GMT 22 Feb 78 OM

(text) Peking, 22 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Chiang gang entrenched in Taiwan has an increasingly difficult time with each passing year. Chiang Ching-kuo, "premier" of the bogus "Executive Yuan", had to admit recently that 1977 was the "hardest year" of the 20 since they fled to Taiwan, and that he was conscious of "difficulties and dangers" in the future. Last year, Liberia, Jordan and Barbados severed diplomatic relations with the Chiang gang. They have established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, recognizing that it is the sole legitimate government of the Chinese people. The Taiwan press sighs that things are going from bad to worse, saying "We can no longer survive in seclusion from the world."

Still more dismaying to the Chiang gang is that in 1977 more influential American persons openly advocated severance of diplomatic relations, abrogation of the U.S.-Chiang treaty and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Taiwan, to speed normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. Many "officials" of the Chiang gang have lost their confidence in the future, and are trying to send their property and money abroad in preparation for a "get-away". According to news reports from Taiwan, the economy in 1977 "showed visible signs of weakness". Owing to the recession of world exports and sharp competition, external trade, the pillar of Taiwan's economy, failed to reach its planned targets last year. The growth rate of Taiwan industry, mainly relying on processing exported products, was lower last year than in 1976.

Discontent has been growing among Taiwan people against the reactionary rule of the Chiang gang. A mass riot was touched off by local election disputes in the Changli area of Taoyuan County on October 19 last year. Rioters set fire to a police sub-bureau and a dozen police cars. Overseas Chinese newspapers published in the United States revealed unrest in Taiwan colleges and middle schools last year. Many students and teachers held meetings or published journals to voice their political views. Some scholars openly put forward concrete ways to speed the reunification of the motherland. Some professors wrote articles denouncing the Chiang gang as "national criminals", die-hard anti-communists who undermine the reunification of the motherland. On December 30 last year, students of the "Taiwan Provincial Taichung Chitsung school", being persecuted by the Chiang gang, destroyed the school's "training and indoctrination centre" for secret policy activities and took to the streets in a protest demonstration.

TAIWAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN NEW YORK

04261902Z Peking NCNA in English 1816 GMT 26 Feb 78 OM

(text) Peking, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--About 500 patriotic overseas Chinese including compatriots of Taiwan Province origin residing in the eastern part of the United States held a meeting in New York city yesterday afternoon to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the "February 28" uprising of the people of Taiwan, according to a report from that city.

Participants in the meeting expressed the determination to further develop the revolutionary spirit of the "February 28" uprising, fight in common with the people of all nationalities in the motherland, and mobilize all positive factors for the early fulfillment of the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

Liu Yu-yeh, a compatriot of Taiwan Province origin residing in the United States, spoke first at the meeting. She said that a handful of Chiang elements entrenched in Taiwan, now at the end of their tether, have become more frenzied in pushing fascist rule, carried out extremely brutal exploitation, and pursued a policy of national betrayal by fawning on foreigners.

She continued that the compatriots in Taiwan Province are now daily more dissatisfied with the Chiang gang's reactionary rule. Last November's "Chungli riot" is a case in point.

Liu Yu-yeh continued that under the brilliant leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the mainland of the motherland has undergone encouraging changes in the past year. Recently, the second plenary session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the first session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the Fifth National People's Congress have been successfully held or are in session. This is a big event in the political life of the people in the motherland and will surely further promote the speedy implementation of the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and managing the affairs of the country well, thereby further consolidating and developing the revolutionary united front and quickening the pace of modernizing the country's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. She said that this excellent situation has greatly encouraged the Taiwan compatriots and other Overseas Chinese and enormously promoted their unity in the patriotic, anti-Chiang struggle and in the fight for the early liberation of Taiwan and reunification of the motherland.

Liu Yu-yeh noted that the liberation of Taiwan is the business of the entire Chinese people including the 16 million Taiwan compatriots and brooks no foreign interference. She expressed the hope that those who have followed the Chiang gang and those who have not yet discerned the situation will find their correct orientation at an early date and join the patriotic anti-Chiang ranks so as to work for the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland.

The participants then discussed in several groups the present situation in Taiwan and the question of liberating Taiwan. Hundreds of photos illustrating the history of Taiwan and the social state of the province were on display in the corridor outside the meeting hall. An opera reflecting the tragic life of working people in Taiwan was staged and the songs "Taiwan Compatriots, My Blood Brothers" and "We Are Determined To Liberate Taiwan" were sung at the meeting.

Taiwan compatriots and other patriotic Overseas Chinese residing in cities in the East Coast, the Midwest and the West of the United States will also hold commemorative activities in various forms to mark the 31st anniversary of the uprising.

1. 3 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

D 1

NAMELIST OF MEMBERS OF FIFTH CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

00252202Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1626 CMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb--Namelist of members of the National Committee of the Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC): (1,988 members)

COP (76 members):

Ma Wen-jui, Wang I [3769 2253], Wang Tsung-wu, Wang Hsueh-wen, Wang Tsung-husi [3769 1350 2849], Wang Shou-tao, Wang Tao-chiang [3769 3447 3068], Wang Wei-kang [3769 4850 4854], Wang Yu [3769 3940], Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanru, Kung Yuan [1313 0626], Kung Hsiang-chen [1313 4382 4394], Teng Hsiao-ping, Shen Chien [3947 0296], Peng Wan-pin [7458 2429 1755], Chu Ma-chih, Liu Hsing [0491 0992], Liu Hsiao [0491 2996], Liu Hsi-yuan [0341 6007 0337], Chi Yen-ming [7871 3601 6900], Su Ching [5686 7234], Li Hsin [2621 0207], Li Li-yin [2621 0500 3009], Li Pu-hsin [2621 2975 2450], Li Chu-li [2621 0443 2746], Li Cho-Jan [2621 0587 3544], Li Zsu-hsi [2621 2885 2849], Li Wei-han [2621 4850 3352], Yang Chi-ching [2799 1143 3237], Yang Kuo-fu [2799 0948 1133], Yang Ching-jen [2799 7234 0088], Hoiao Kuang [5135 0342], Hoiao Ssu-ming [5135 1835 2494], Wu Hsueh-chien [0702 1331 6197], Ho Chang-kung [0149 7022 1962], Wang Chin-hsiang [3076 6855 4382], Sung Jen-chiung [1349 0117 4522], Chang Chung [1728 0394], Chang Su [1728 5685], Chang Shang-ming [1728 0006 2494], Chang Tsu-i [1728 1111 1942], Chang Pan-ying [1728 6721 5391], Chang Lien-kuei [1728 6647 1145], Chang Nan-sheng [1728 0589 3932], Chang Jui-hua [1728 3843 5478] (female), Chang Chia-fu [1728 4471 1133], Chen Ching-nien [7115 1987 0341], Chen Yeh-ping [7115 6851 5393], Lin Hai-yun [2651 3189 0061], Ouyang Chin [2962 7122 2953], Chao Tsu-yang, Ho Cheng [6320 6134], Chia Pi-pin [6328 2975 1755], Hsia Chih-hsu [1115 0057 2700] (female), Kao Wen-hua [7559 7129 5478], Suo Mo-ju, Kuo Hung-tao [6753 3163 3447], Kuo Ying-chiu [6753 1758 4428], Hsueh Ou-tung [7806 2962 2639], Tsao Kuang-hua [2580 1684 0555], Kang Ko-ching [1660 0344 3237] (female), Chang Yun [4945 5686] (female), Yen Kuei-yao [7051 2247 6008], Yu Chieh [0827 2618], Peng Chung, Peng Yu-chin [1796 0645 0093], Han Kuang [7281 0342], Tang Hsiao-ping [4547 1420 7720], Tseng Chuan-liu [2583 0278 0362], Tseng Hsien-chih [2582 2009 2784] (female), Iai Chi-er [6351 7139 4099], Liao Ching-tan [1675 0064 0030], Tan Kuan-san [6223 0385 0005], Hsiung Fu [3574 1788], and Hsiung Hsiang-hui [3574 0636 6540].

Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang (50 members):

Wang Feng (female), Wang Kun-lun, Wang Chao-chih [3769 5128 3112], Fang Shao-i, Kan Tsu-son, Tang Tse-hui, Lu Chung-liang [4151 1813 5328], Peng Hung-chien [7458 1347 6197], Lu Chi-i, Chu Yen-shan, Liu Fei, Liu Peng-chu, Liu Chung-Jung, Liu To-chuan, Liu Meng-chun, Hsu Pao-kuei [6079 1405 7503], Hsu Wen-tien, Sun Hsi-yuan [1327 1869 0337], Sun Yuchi-chi, Sun Wei-ju, Su Tsung-chou, Li Shih-chang, Li Ping-heng, Li Chun-lung, Yang Tsu-hsia, Wu Mao-sun, Ho Chih-pin [0149 1807 2430], Chang Chen [1728 6518], Chang Hsi-tien [1728 6932 3944], Chen Tsieh, Chen Tsu-sheng, Chen Chien-chen (female), Shao Heng-chiu, Lo Hsi-ou [5012 6007 2962] (female), Cheng Tung-kuo [6774 3159 0948], Chu Wu, Hou Ching-ju, Hsieh Hung, Chia I-pin, Chien Chang-chao, Hsu I-fang [1776 0110 2658], Tso Shu-tseng, Huang I-ou [7806 0001 2962], Huang Ti-fei [7806 6636 7236], Pu Hsueh-wen [0265 1331 2429] (female), Pu Po-tsui [0265 2672 5050], Chiao Shih-chai, Lu Chung-i, Lei Chi-lin, and Liao Yun-tse.

China Democratic League (50 members):

Tsun Shu-sheng, Ma Ta-yu, Wang Chien [3769 0256], Ko Pu-ting [2047 4395 7844],
 Teng Chu-min, Yeh Pei-ta, Tien I-ping, Shih Liang (female), Pao Wang-min, Feng Su-tao,
 Liu Kai-shu, Liu Ssu-mu, Chiang Tse-han, Shou Chin-wen, Tu Jen-chia, Li Wen-i (female),
 Li Ping-i, Li Shou-shih, Wu Ting-chiu [0702 1694 3868], Wu Ko-ching, Yu Kuan-ying,
 Ku Chi-kuang, Chang Chiao-se, Chang Pi-lai, Chen Chung-fan, Lin Chung-i,
 Lin Heng-yuan [2651 0077 0337], Lo Han-hsien, Chin Yuen-lin, Chou Kain-min,
 Hu I [5170 3015], Hu Yu-chin, Wen Chia-ssu, Fei Hsiao-tung, Ho Lin [6320 7792],
 Ku Ching-hsin, Chien Wei-chang, Kao Tien, Kao Chen [7559 4376] (female), Tang Che,
 Tang Hung-jen, Tan Chia-chen, Huang Chih-chung, Huang Yao-nien, Sa Kung-liao,
 Shang Cheng-tso [0794 2110 4373], Peng Ti-hsien, Hsieh Kao-feng, Chu Tu-nan,
 Tsai Pao.

China Democratic National Construction Association (50 members):

Tiao Chao-fen, Wan Kuo-chuan, Ma Kung-shun, Wang Tao [3769 3447], Wang Ken-chung,
 Mao Tieh-chiao, Ku Keng-yu, Chu Te-chin [2612 1795 4419], Liu Kung-cheng, Liu Kun-shui,
 Liu Ching-shi, Tang Shao-yuan, Sun Yu-chiao, Sun Chi-meng, Sun Hsiao-tsun, Sun Yao-hua,
 Li Wen-chieh, Li I-tsai [2621 6318 6363], Yang Pi-ching (passed away, name should be
 boxed in black when published in newspapers), Wu Ta-kun, Wu Chueh-nung, Wu Keng-mei,
 Chen Jin-hsin [3088 2480 2450], Shen Fang-cheng (female), Shen Han-ching, Chang Wei-tsai,
 Chen Kuang-sheng [7115 1684 3932], Chen Tsu-pin, Chen Ming-shan, Chen Wei-shi,
 Chen Sui-heng, Chin Hsueh-cheng, Chou Shih-kuan, Hsi Chueh-wen, Chung Pi-kuang (female),
 Hou Chi-hsing, Mo I-chang, Mu Chia-hsi [0242 1367 3866], Kuo Jen-kiang [6753 4356
 3984], Kuo Ti-huo, Tsu Yao-hua, Huang Liang-chen, Chang Yuan-shan, Tung Jen-ming,
 Cheng Ping-wen, Fu Tao-shen, Tung Shao-sheng, Yu Hsiao-chung, Tan Chih-ching,
 Feng Yun-ho (female).

Non-Partisan Patriotic Personages (25):

Yu Shui-te, Ma Yin-shu [7456 1377 0443], Wang Li [3769 0500], Wang Yin-sheng,
 Yeh Tao-ying [0673 6670 5391], Peng Te-pei, Chu Chieh-fu, Liu Ting-an, Wu Shih-chang,
 Chang Pang-tso, Chang Chin-jang, Chang Hsiau-shu, Chang Nan-ying, Cheng I-li,
 Chao Tsung-ya [6392 1350 3603], Hsu Jen-chia, Yu Ta-fu, Chien Jen-yuan, Weng Tu-chien,
 Tang Yieh, Huang Ming-lung, Tsui Chu-hsuan, Fu Ying, Tseng Shih-ying, Pan Chen-ya.

China Association for Promoting Democracy (25 members):

Hsu Ping-fu [3662 1627 3940], Fang Ming, Yeh Sheng-tao, Shih Nien-hai, Li Chi-yeh
 [2621 7221 6851], Yang Shih-hsien, Yang Tung-chun, Wu I-fang (female), Chang Chi-yuan,
 Chang Ming-yang, Chang Ching-ning, Chen Li-chieh, Chen Hung-kai, Chou Chien-jen,
 Chou Hsia-liang, Hsi Yen-li, Ko Ling, Yuan Ho-kao, Ku Chun-cheng, Hsu Po-hsin,
 Hsu Chu-jo, Ko Chih-cheng, Hsieh Ping-hsin (female), Lei Chieh-chiung (female),
 Hsu Mao-cheng [7202 2021 1767] (female).

China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party (25 members):

Ting Kung-nan [0002 6300 0589], Wang I-fan [3769 0001 1581], Wang Shen-lin, Fang Jung-
 hsien [2455 2837 2946], Lu Mao-Jan [4151 3185 3944], Yeh Chu-chuan, Liu Hsing-yuan,
 Sun Chung-i, Yen Hsin-min, Li Po-chiu, Li Chen-lin [2621 2182 7792], Li Chien-sheng
 [2621 0256 3932] (female), Yang I-tang [2799 6654 2768], Ho Shih-kun, Chang O
 [1728 1494] (female), Chi Pang, Meng Mu-ti, Hu I-ho [5170 0001 4421], Tuan Yu-yun,
 Hsu Pin-ju, Kuo Hsiau-i [6753 4425 0308] (female), Huang Shou-jen [7806 1108 0086],
 Tung Shuang-chiu [5516 3642 4428], Tsai Pi-hsia [5591 7103 7209] (female),
 Pan Teng-lien [3382 3397 3425].

China Chih Kung Tang (8 members):

Liu Cheng-peng [0491 2052 7720], Liu Chin-han [0491 6930 3352], Hsu Chih-meng [6079 1807 3718], Li Hsing-chuan [2621 2502 1557], Ho Shang-shu [0149 0006 5282], Ko Chao-ying [2688 2600 7122], Huang Ting-shen, Liao Chou-hsing [1394 0719 5887].

Chiu San Society (25 members):

Fang Liang, Chu Chung-hsiang, Wu Hsien-wen, Hsu Chi-tseng [6079 4949 2582], Hsu Te-heng, Sun Cheng-pei, Yen Kai-yuan, Li I, Wu Ting-chun [0702 1694 2797], Yu Ho [0151 3055 plus 6320], Chen Li, Chen Ho-chin, Mao I-sheng, Chin Ko-mu, Chou Pei-yuan, Cheng Yen-fen, Yuan Yan-ching, Huang Tsu-ching, Huang Chi-ching, Pei Wen-chung, Yu Kuo-en, Li Chin-hai, Pan Wu, Hsueh Yu, Hsueh Kung-cho [5641 0361 4862].

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League (12 members):

Tien Pu-ta, Su Tsu-heng, Li Chiao-sung [2621 0829 2646], Li Chun-ching, Wu Ko-tai [0702 0344 1152], Chang Ko-hui [1728 0344 6540], Chen Wen, Chen Wen-pin, Lin Sheng-chung [2651 4164 0022], Hsu Meng-shan, Tseng Tsu-ping [2582 1311 1627], Tsai Hsiao [5591 0876].

Chinese Communist Youth League (13 members with one on reserve):

Wu-yun-chi-chi-ko [3527 0061 0366 0366 2706] (female), Liu Wen-chih [0491 2429 1807], Liu Yu-o [0491 3768 1494] (female), Liu An-yuan [0491 1344 0337], Kuan Chih-hao [7070 1807 6279], Li Hsi-feng [2621 3189 5762] (female), Chang Wen-lin [1728 2429 6689] (female), Chang Lien-hua [1728 5571 5363] (female), Chen Pai-kao [7115 4101 4108], Keng Shih-chung [5105 0013 1813], Chia Tsun-so [6328 1317 6950] (female), Hsu Chien-chun [1776 1696 2504] (female).

All-China Federation of Trade Unions (49 members):

Ma Liu-hai [7496 0362 1326], Wang Kuo-chi [3769 0948 7535], Wang Chien-ming, Wu En [3527 1869], Lu Ta, Lu Chang-yu [4151 7022 2589], Peng Shih-yun [3301 6108 0061], Lu Huan-ting [0712 3562 0080], Liu Yung-sheng (female), Sun Yun-lung [1327 0061 7893], Sun Chien-chun [1327 1696 0022], Sun Wei-chung [1327 4850 1813], Li Hsien [2621 0103], Li Min [2621 2404] (female), Li Feng-en [2621 7685 1869], Li Wen-ying [2621 2429 5391] (female), Li Shao-kuei, Li Shu-ying (female), Lien Wei-tung [6647 5898 2639], Wu Hsu-chih [0702 2485 5347], Sha-pi-erh Ma-mu-ti [3097 3024 1422 7456 2606 2251], Sung Chuan [1345 1557], Sung Tsai [1345 6299], Chang Chi [1728 6386], Chang Chi [1728 4388], Chang Pai-fa [1728 4102 4099], Chang Chin-pao [1728 6855 0202] (female), Chang Wei-chen [1728 4850 2823], Chen Yu [7115 1342], Chen Kuo-shen, Chen Fu-wen [7115 1381 2429], Hang Pao-hua [2635 1405 5478], Lo Erh-jih [5012 1422 2480], Chin Chih-fu [6855 4160 1133], Shan Shu [0830 2579], Hou Te-wu [0186 1795 2976], Yao Ching-tsai [1202 4842 2088], Yuan Yu-sheng [5913 0147 3932], Ho Mei-pao [0242 3189 1405] (female), Hsu Kuang [1776 0342], Hsu Chao-lin [1776 0340 3579], Hsu Wan-chen [1776 3949 3791] (female), Kuo Meng-ho [6753 1125 0735], Kuo Shu-te [6753 2885 1795], Tsao Hsien-po, Kang Yung-ho, Liang Kuang [2733 1684], Liao Lung-chiang [4924 7893 3068], Hsueh Kuo-pang [5641 0948 6721].

Peasants (21 members):

Wang Yu-jun [3769 3768 0981], Wang Chi-ming [3769 4949 2494], Fang Ho-ming [2495 0735 2494], Lung Tung-hua (female), Tse Chi [0463 0679], Hsu Jen-chi-chi-ko [2485 0088 0366 0366 2706] (female), Li Yeh-li [2621 7306 0200] (female), Hsiao Peng [5135 7720], Wu Yung-fu [0702 3057 1381], Wu Chun-an [0702 2504 1344], Ho Kuang-hsing [0149 0342 2502], Chang Hsueh-shu [1728 0208 4554], Chang Chiu-hsiang [1728 4428 7449] (female), Chang Wei-cheng [1728 4850 1004], Chen Pi-lu [7115 2106 7627], Chen Wan-wei [7115 3779 3634], Chia Shih-lung [6855 2514 7893], Chao Mao-mei [6392 3029 1188] (female), Han Chung-shih, Han Yu-ji To-ka [0761 0710 6849 2094 0505], Tung Kang [5516 6921].

Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China (42 members):

Yu Tsu-tan (female), Wang Hsueh-ying (female), Wang Shu-shen (female), Wu Lan (female), Yin Hsi (female), Tien Hsiau-chuan (female), Ya Hsiao [0068 2699] (female), Chu Tan-hua (female), Liu Che [0491 3400] (female), Liu Pi-ching (female), Kuan Jui-wu (female), Liu Nan-ying [6079 2809 5391], Sun Hung-min [1327 3163 2404] (female), Li Pao-kuang (female), Yang Chiu-ling [2799 4428 3781] (female), Wu Chien [0702 9063] (female), Wu Chuan-heng (female), Ho Tao-hui [0149 3419 1979] (female), Ho Li-liang [0149 3810 6328] (female), Tsou I-hsin (female), Shen Tsui-chen [3088 4733 4903] (female), Sung Li-ying [1349 4539 5391] (female), Chang Ta-jung [1728 1129 2837] (female), Lu Hsiau (female), Shao Ching-hua (female), Cho Pi-yu (female), Lo Chiung (female), Chao Feng [6392 3536] (female), Tsao Ming (female), Yao Shu-ping (female), Chin I (female), Kar Lu [7559 3873] (female), Tao Shu-fan (female), Huang Kan-ying (female), Tsao Kuan-chun (female), Tsui Mei-shan (female), Chang Hsu-chao (female), Han Yu-tung (female), Tan Ching-hsien [6223 3878 2009] (female), Pan Fu-lan [1382 1788 9695] (female), Hsueh Kuei-fang [5641 2710 5364] (female), Chien Hsien-fo [6456 0341 0154] (female).

All China Youth Federation (10 members with one position reserved for future nomination):

Ma Chi, Chu Chin-to [2612 6930 1122], Sun Chia-chang [1327 1367 2512], Li Hsu-lan (female), Wu Ying-fu [0702 5391 6534], Tuan Yuan-hsing [3008 0337 2502], Chia Hsueh-chien, Yin Ming-lien [3009 2494 6647], Kang Pei-sheng [1660 0554 4563] (female).

All China Federation of Industry and Commerce (50 members):

Fang Chen, Ting Yen-chang [0002 6056 4545], Ma Wan-chi [7496 5502 4388], Wang Ta-fu [3769 6671 1133], Wang Chao-ming, Wang Hsueh-tung, Lu Yen-nan, Peng Ho-fa, Kung Tien-min, Liu Yang-ye, Liu Kuo-chun, Liu Ho-fu [0491 5440 3940], Tang Yuan-ping, Sun Shih-pai, Sun Ting-fang, Sun Pu-ling, Li Yang-hsi, Li Tsung-fang, Li Kuo-wei, Yang Tsu-lin [2799 1311 7207], Yang Yu-wen, Yang Shou-pai, Yang Chun-sheng, Yang Chien-ching [2799 7002 5237] (female), Hsiao Tung-chih [5134 0681 2535], Wu Chih-chao, Wu Ping-chang [0702 3521 2490], Wu Hsueh-chih [0702 7185 0037], Tsou Tsu-ling [6760 1311 7881], Sha Chien-li, Chang Ching-li, A-pu-tu-je-i-mi-a-cri, Chen Tsu-pei, Lo Shu-chang (female), Chou Chih-chun [0719 1807 0193], Chou Pao-fen [0719 1405 5358], Ching Shu-ping, Jung Jen-pen, Jung I-jen, Hu Tsu-ang, Hu Tsu-ying (female), Chin Yuan-chen (female), Kao Cho-hsiung, Kao Pao-ching [7559 5508 1978], Kuo Shou-chang, Tang Chun-yuan, Tsao Kuan-ying, Liang Shang-li, Pu Wen-chi (female) and Liao Ai-ting.

Literary and Art Circles (65 members):

Yu Lan (female), Wei Chung-lo, Ma Yen-hsiang, Wang Kun (female), Wang Ko-i, Wang Yi-ching [3769 3768 4334] (female), Wang Kuo-tung [3769 0948 2767], Wang Chao-wen, Wang Pi-yun [3769 4310 0061] (female), Ku Yuan, Shih Yu, Pai Yang (female), Wu Chun-wu, Chiang Ting-hsien, Juan Chang-ching [7086 4545 4544], Yen Liang-kuo [0917 3328 1024], Li Chi [2621 1323], Li Po (female), Li Shih-chi [2621 0013 3444] (female), Li Hsian-chih, Yang Yin-lia, [2799 5593 3461], Wu Hsueh, Yu Hung-hsien [0151 4767 0103] (female), Shen Fu [3088 3187], Shen Yen-ping, Sung Yin-ko, Chang Chun-chiu [1728 0689 4428], Chang Sui-fang (female), A-ma-tzu-jen [7093 3851 2945 0088], Chen Ma-ling [7115 3854 3781] (female), Chen Po-hua (female), Lin San-chih [2651 2414 0037], Lin Mo-han, Pa-hsia-i-hsia (female), Chou Hsiao-yen (female), Chou Li-po, Chou Hui-nung [0719 1920 0309] (female), Chou Wei-chih, Cheng Po-chang, Cheng I-tsou, Lang Yu-hsia [6745 3022 4423] (female), Chao Ching (female), Chao Te-hsien, Hu Ko [5170 0668],

Liu Ching, Yu Chen-fei, Yao Hsueh-yin [1202 7185 0995], Ho Li-ting, Lo Yu-sheng [7402 3768 4963] (female), Yuan Shih-hai, Mo-te-koma [5459 1795 2706 3854] (female), Chien Chiang [6929 3068], Hsu Hsiao-ping, Huang Chen, Tsui Wei, Liang Pin, Liang Huang-shou [2733 7806 9153], Peng Li-mung [1756 0196 0309] (female), Nan Chi-hsiang, Yu I-hsuan (female), Lei Kuei-yuan, Hsiao Wen-yen [4607 2429 5333] (female), Hsiao Chun-ting [4607 0193 0080] (female), Tai Ai-lien (female) and Wei Chuan-tung.

Scientific and Technological Circles (90 members):

Ma Wen-tien, Wang Tsu-kang, Wang Chung-fu, Wang Yun-feng [3769 6663 0023], Wang Chin-tang [3769 6855 1016], Wang Hsien-chao, Wang Pu-cheng [3769 6534 2052], Wang Hsia-ling [3769 6667 7881], Chi Tse, Li Ching-chun, Yeh Shu-hua [5509 0647 5478] (female), Liu Tung [0712 2639], Chu Hung-fu, Chu Hui-fang, Liu Ta-cheng [0491 1129 6927], Liu Tung-sheng [0491 2639 932], Liu En-lan (female), Liu Tseng-ta, Chi Sau-yu [4162 1835 4416], Tang Ting-yuan [3282 1353 0337], Tang Pei-mung, Hsu Chung-ming [6079 0022 2494], Sun Yu-yu [1327 0645 0151], Sun Te-ho, Yang Han-hai [7122 0698 3996], Wu Yu-san [0702 0645 0005], Wu Wen-chun [0702 2429 0193] Wu Shih-ho, Wu Cheng-kai, Tsou Yuan-hai [6760 0337 3499 plus 6007], Tsou Cheng-lu [6760 2110 7627], Wang Ching-tao [3076 0079 3447], Wang Yin-jen, Wang Te-chao, Shen Hua-sheng, Shen Tsu-hsien, Chang Ta-yu, Chen Hsiu [7115 0307], Chen Lang-ling, Chen Chuang-sheng [7115 0492 9116], Chen Tse-shen [7115 3419 5234], Chen Chai-yung, Chen Hung-yu, Wu Heng, Fan Chang-mo, Lin Ping-nan, Lo Pei-lin [5012 3099 7207], Lo Tsung-lo, Chou Li-san, Chou Kuang-yu (female), Chou Yen-chin [0719 1693 3866], Chou Chia-chih, Chiang Feng-hsu [5018 6646 2049], Hu Ko-shih, Hou Hsiang-lin [0186 4382 7792], Hou Te-feng, Yu Chien-chang, Hung Chao-sheng, Pei Chi-neng, Ku Ching-hung, Ku Chih-wei, Chien Lin-chao, Chien Pao-kuang, Chien Chia-chih [6929 1567 3112], Hsu Fung-yu [1776 6721 5940], Hsu Lai-tsu [1776 0171 5261], Hsu Chen-chi, Weng Wen-po, Kao Teng-pang, Kuo Mu-sun, Tao Meng-hsien, Tao Chi-me [7118 0366 1275] (female), Tao Shih-yan [7118 6108 6056], Tao Ting-lai, Huang Kun, Huang Yuan-chiang [7806 6678 1730], Huang Tsui-chen [7806 5050 5398] (female), Peng Ting-chu [1756 1353 2806], Peng Huan-wu, Cheng Mao-lan, Cheng Yu-chi, Fu Cheng-i, Tung Ti-chou, Tseng Nien, Hsieh Kuang-tao, Hsien Chia-tse, Chien Ken-hsien, Tsai Pang-hua, Tsui Chin-tao, and Pei Li-sheng.

Social Sciences Circles (25 members):

Yin Tu, Peng Ting, Cheng Fang-wu, Liu Yang-chiao, Liu Chi-ping, Hsu Li-chun, Yen Chung-ping, Wu Chiang [0702 3068], Wu Liang-ping [0702 0081 1627], Ku Pao [6253 0545], Chang Chung-shih, Chen Tai-sun, Pan Jo-yu [5400 5387 1946], Lo Erh-kang, Chi Hsien-lin, Chou Yang, Chou Yu-kuang, Hsu Chung-shu, Tang Lan [0781 5695], Jung Kong, Huang Yu-sheng [7806 6877 3932], Huang Chao-hsing, Kung Yu-chih [7895 5148 0037], Fu Mao-chi [0265 2021 0529], and Hsueh Mu-chiao.

Education Circles (67 members):

Ta-lo-sang-lang-chieh [1129 3157 2718 2997 2638], Ma Hsing-yuan [7456 5281 0997], Wang Chu-chi, Wang Chih-liang [3769 3112 2733], Wang Chu-sheng [3769 5468 3932], Wang Pu-chung [3769 4395 6850] (female), Wang Tsun-ming, Teng Yun-chiu (female), Lu Ho-fu, Shen Pan-an, Tien Shu-min [3944 0647 3046], Yieh Sen-hsun [2867 2773 5769 plus 1416], Shih Shu-chien [1597 2885 4675], Chu Cheng-yian, Chu Kuang-chien, Chu Wu-hua, Chu Yen-cheng, Jen Chi-chou [0117 4949 0719], Li Tsui-ying [0491 5379], Kuan Pu, Tang Sung-nien [3282 2646 1628], Juan Hsueh-yu [7086 7185 1111], Sun Tsui-ying [1327 3419 3467], Li Chi [2621 3821], Li Pei-wen, Li Chun-feng, Hsiao Pi-fai, Wu Ching-hsiang, Wu Pu-heng, Li Tsui-ying (female), Tsou Chung-lin [6760 6945 3829], Wang Shih-chen [3076 1597 6297] (female), Chang Ku-j, Chang Po-sheng [1728 0130 5116], Lu Tsu (female), Chen Shu-hua (female), Lin Pi-ying [2651 4310 5391] (female), Chou Chih-hung.

Cheng Hsiao-tsang, Chao Fang-hsiung, Hu Chiu-chin [5170 4428 6895], Tuan Hsiau-lan [3008 4423 5695] (female), Tuan Le-fu, Yu Tiao-mei, Wang Ching (female), Hsu Chung [1776 0022], Hsu Kuang-hsien, Hsu Zhao-po [1776 4801 0130], Kao Chao-lan (female), Tang Chung-chang [0781 0112 3864], Tao Wei-sun (female), Chi Tao-chun, Tung Chun-tsaai, Chiang Ying, Han Hsi-ching (female), Hu Tung-sheng, Tseng Shih-yu, Hsieh Li-hui, Lai Tsu-han [6351 4371 3211], Chi Hsiau-hui (female), Tsai Ping-chiu [5591 4426 0036], Tai An-pang, and Tai Po-tao [2071 0130 7290].

Sports Circles (25):

Ma Ching-shan [7456 7230 1472], Wang Wei-chiao [3769 2429 2403], Wang Yung-fang [3769 3057 5364], Wang Chin-yu [3769 6895 3768], Chu Mien-yu [2579 4875 1008], Nien Wei-ssu [1628 4890 3128], Liu Cheng-chun [0491 7022 2504], Mu Tao-yun [3664 0155 0061], Li Chun-hsiang [2621 2504 4382], Yang Jui-hsueh [2799 3943 7185] (female), Ho Wei-chin [0149 0251 2953], Chang Hui-lan [1728 0565 5695] (female), Cheng Peng-jung [6774 7685 2837] (female), Cheng Min-chin [6774 2404 0037] (female), Chung Shih-tung, Hsu Piao [1776 7009], Hsu Ying-chao [1776 5391 6389], Huang Chung [7806 0022], Huang Lieh [7806 3525], Huang Chien [7806 0256], Huang Chiang-hui [7806 1730 6940], Liang Cho-hui [2733 8743 6540], Tung Shou-i, Tsai Hsian-tsung [5591 3562 1350], and Tsai Yen-hsiung [5591 3348 7160].

Journalism and Publications Circles (14):

Wang I [3769 4135], Yeh Chih-shan [0673 5267 0810], Sun Wen-shih [1327 2429 4258], Yen Wen-ching [0917 2429 0064], Su Hsing [5609 2502], Tu Yueh-kai [2629 6390 0418], Yu Huan-chun [0151 3562 2504], Chang Hsiang-shan, Chen Han-po [7115 5060 0130], Shao Yu [6730 1342], Pei I-min [6316 1744 3046], Keng Shao-kuang [5105 4801 0342], Pu Pin-Jan [0265 1755 3544], and Hsieh Wen-ching [6200 2429 3237].

Medical and Public Health Circles (50):

Wan Hsin [8001 2500], Wang Wen-ting [3769 2429 7844], Wang Chao-chun [3769 0340 0193], Wang Ping-cheng [3769 4426 2973] (female), Pai Hsi-ching [4101 1585 3237], Kuang An-kun [6792 1344 1024], Lan Hsi-chun [5663 6932 4783], Chu Hung-yin [2612 3163 5593], Chu Chi-ming [2612 2478 2494], Chu Te-hsin [2612 1795 9515], Liu Chung-ming [0491 0112 2494], Liu Chih-hsuan [0491 6375 6693], Liu Chia-chi [0491 1367 3823] (female), Chiang I-chen, Li Shu-yuan [2621 2888 0317], Li Tsung-fu [2621 5115 3940], Yang Chia-san [2799 3946 0005], Wu Chieh-ping [0702 7132 1627], Wu Huan-hsing [0702 2719 5281], Ho Mu [0149 4476], Shen Chi-chen [3088 0366 7201], Sung Ju-liang [1345 3067 5328], Chang I [1728 3015], Chang Hsiao-chien [1728 1321 7505], Chang Hui-lan [1728 1920 5695] (female), Chen Hua [7115 5478], Chen Kuo-hsi [7115 0948 3556], Chen Kuei-yun [7115 2710 0061] (female), Chen Ching-yun [7115 2529 0061], Lin Fan-hung [2651 5400 3163] (female), Yu Chih-fei [6735 4249 7236], Shang Tien-yu [1424 1131 5940], Chao Shih-chieh [6392 1102 2658], Hu Chuan-kuei [5170 0278 2247], Hu Hsien-shang [5170 3759 1424], Ko Lin [2688 7792], Chung Hui-lan [6945 1920 3482], Hsu Yin-hsiang [1776 5593 4382], Hsu Piao-nan [1776 1755 0589], Kuo Shih-kuei [6753 1102 7608], Huang Liang [7806 6892] (female), Huang Tien-chi [7806 1131 0796], Huang Chia-ssu [7806 1367 7475], Tseng Hsien-chiu [2582 2009 0046], Hsieh Shao-wen [6200 1421 2429], Hsieh Yu-chin [6200 3022 2516], Pao Chien-ching [7637 7003 3237], Tsang Jen-ho [5258 0086 0735], Yen Shou-min [7346 1343 3046], and Tai Chin-min [2071 3444 3046].

Organizations for Friendship with Foreign Countries (28 members):

Wang Ping-nan [3769 3521 0589], Wang Yao-ting [3769 5069 1656], Li Hsu-chang [4151 4872 4545], Ssu-tu Hui-min [0674 1778 1979 2404], Chu Liang [2612 5328], Sung Ping-hua [1327 1627 0553], Li Shou-pao [2621 1108 5508], Yang Kung-su [2799 0361 4790], Yang Po-chen [2799 0130 4631], Wu Pan-nung [0702 0584 6593], Wang Ming-chen [3076 0682 7201], Chang Hua-tung [1728 0553 2639], Chang Tieh-sheng [1728 6993 3932], Chen Chung-ching [7115 1813 4842], Chen Han-sheng [7115 5060 4563], Lin Lin [2651 2651], Cheng Sen-yu [67774 2773 4416], Chai Tse-min [2693 3419 3046], Chien Tuar-sheng [6929 4551 0581], Hsu Sheng-chou [1776 4939 0719], Lin Chi-han [0407 0366 5060], Kuo Ta-kai [6753 6671 0618], Huang Kuo-kuang [7806 0948 0342], Tsao Yen-hsing [2580 6056 5887], Kang Tai-sha [1660 1486 5097] (female), Chiao Jo-yu [3452 5387 1946], Tseng Yung-chuan [2582 3276 3123], and Tsai Wu-chi [5591 3541 1803].

Social Relief and Welfare Organizations (11 members):

Teng Liu-chi [6772 0362 6855], Chu Chung-li [2612 0112 7787] (female), Chu Chang-keng [2612 4545 6342], Chu Tuan-shou [2612 4551 4849] (female), Li Po-ti [2621 0130 1879] (female), Li Ching-ying [2621 2529 5235], Chang Shu-i [1728 3219 5039] (female), Chen Wei-po [7115 4850 0590], Ku Chin-hain [7357 6930 1800] (female), Huang Nai [7806 0039], and Hsiung Tien-ching [3574 1131 5427] (female).

Minority Nationalities (56 members):

Tao Tung-ting [0430 2767 1656], Ma Lo-ting [7456 2867 1656], Ma Ching-nien [7456 7230 1628], Ma Ming-chi [7456 2494 1051], Ma Teng-ai [7456 7506 7224], Wang Tsai-tien [3769 0375 1131], Wang Pei-tung [3769 1166 plus 0008 2631] (female), Wei Chang-ping [7279 4545 1627], Mu Sha-ye-hu [2606 3097 0048 1133], Wu-cha-mu-chi [3907 2089 2606 1015], Tan Tung [0030 1749], Kung Chih-ching [1313 1807 3257], Kan Chun-lei [3927 2504 7191], Pao Tung-kung [0545 4547 1313], Ssu-mai-i Ya-sheng-no-fu [0674 7456 5030 3660 3932 6178 1133], Piao Chung-hsi [2613 6945 1585], Se-yin-pa-ya-erh [5331 7299 1572 7161 1422], Mai-ho-su-te Tieh-i-po-fu [6314 0678 5685 1795 6993 5902 3134 1133], Mai-mai-ti-ming Ai-ii [6314 6314 2251 2494 5537 0500], Ko Li-keng [0344 0500 2577], Li Hsi-i [2621 5032 0001], Yang Tung-sheng, Wu Chih-chung [0702 1015 0022], Wu Hung-pin [0702 7705 6333], Chiu Hsin-yeh [6726 2450 6851], Chang Chao-lun [1728 6389 0243], Lu Chen-fan [7120 6966 9672], A-hou-lu-mu-tsu [7093 0230 7627 2606 1311], A-ie-teng-tsang [7093 0519 7506 3318], Tsu-ko-li-ai-li-pa-ta-ye-hu [1320 0344 0500 5337 6849 1584 1044 0048 1133], Chen Sau-te [7115 2448 1799], Shao Liang-chu [6730 5328 4342], Ou Erh-hsiao [2962 1422 1521], Wang-ching-su-jung [2489 1987 5685 2837], Lo Wen-tsai [5012 2429 2088], Chin San-shou [6855 0005 1108], Peng Ssu-ko [2590 2448 0344], Hsiang Chao-tsung [7309 2600 1350], Ho-sheng-pieh-ko [0761 3932 0446 0344], Kan Ching-tai [5889 2529 3141], Chao Lo-chun [6392 2867 5028], Chao Cheng-chin [6392 2110 6855], Chao Sai-ka [6392 6357 0867], Chin Chen-wu [4440 2182 2976], Ken Teng [2704 6260], Hsi Yuan-shou [1598 0337 1108], Tu Ching-fu [3205 2529 4395], Lang-tung Kung-ka-wang-chiu [2597 7319 6300 0867 2489 4428], Huang Cheng-ching [7806 2973 3237], Liang Hua-hsin, Ko Te-hung [5514 1795 3163], Fu Ching-hsien [0265 2529 6343], Fu Chen-sheng [1381 2182 5116], Lei Ying-ching [7191 2019 3237], Hsiung Liang-chen [3574 0081 5256], and Te-ko Ko-sang-wang-tui [1795 2706 2706 2719 2489 1013].

Returned Overseas Chinese (21 members):

Wang Chi-yuan [3769 4764 0337], Wang Yen-chih [3769 3508 0037], Iu Hsin-yuan [4151 1800 6678], Ssu-tu Tsan [0674 1778 6363], Chuang Hsi-chuan, Su Hui [5685 1920] (female), Li Mei [2621 2734] (female), Yang Tang-cheng [2799 3282 1004], Yang Hsin-Jung [2799 2450 1369], Lien Kuan, Wu I-hsiu [0702 4135 0208], Chiu Chi [6726 0644], Chiu Cheng-chang [6726 2052 4545], Chen Chin-shui [7115 6855 3055], Lin I-hsin [2651 0001 1800], Lin Hsiu-te [2651 0208 1795], Chung Ching-fa [6945 1987 4099], Hsu Ssu-min [1776 0934 3046], Huang Shih-ming [7806 0013 2494], Peng Kuang-han [1756 0342 3211], and Yen Hsi-yueh [7346 6007 1471].

Religious Circles (16 members):

Ting Kuang-hsun [0002 0342 6064], Yu-sai-yin-a-chi [3768 6357 7299 7093 0679], Cheng Kuo [2973 2654], Pi Shu-shih [4122 3359 4258], Liu Liang-mo [0491 5328 2875], Liu Pin-i [0491 0756 0001], An Shih-wei [1344 1102 0251], Chang Chia-shu [1728 1367 2885], Lo Kuan-tsung [5012 0385 1350], Pa-pa-la Ko-lich-lang-chieh, Chao Pu-chu, Kung-ming Chiang-pa-chu-jih-mu [1362 2494 1203 1572 2575 2480 2606], Sang-ting To-chi-pa-mu [2718 7307 1122 0679 1584 1191] (female), Wei Chuah [0787 6030], Yen Chia-le [7051 6609 0519] and Chia-mu-yang Lo-sang-chiu-me Tu-tan-chueh-chi-ni-ma [0857 2606 2876 3157 2718 0036 5019 0956 0030 0606 0679 1441 3854].

Specially Invited Personages (993 members):

Ting Nai-kuang [0002 0035 0342], Ting Liang-hsiang [0002 5328 4382], Ting Wu-hsuan [0002 2976 6693], Ting Chien-chi [0002 1696 1015], Ting Wei-ko [0002 4850 0344], Tiao Kuang-tan [0431 0342 6009], Yu Kuang-yuan [0060 0342 0337], Yu Jo-mu [0060 5387 2606], (female), Yu Shih-chih [0060 2508 0037], Yu Hsi-yung [0060 6952 8673], Yu I-fu [0060 3015 1133], Tu-teng-tan-ta [0960 4098 0030 6671], Wan I [3001 3015], Wan Shang-yin [8001 1424 7113], Hsi Chung-hsun [5045 0112 0534], Ma Chi [7456 7535], Ma Chang-kuei [7456 7022 6311], Ma Wen-liang [7456 2429 5328], Ma Shou-tao [7456 1108 2711], Ma Cho-chou [7456 0587 3166], Ma Chien-yu [7456 1696 3751], Ma Shu-liang [7456 2885 5328], Ma Yen-liang [7456 1750 5328], Ma Hai-te [7456 5189 1795], Ma Hsiang-ping [7456 3276 1627], Ma Chen-hai [7456 6966 6007], Ma Te-chung [7456 1795 6945], Wang Chung [3769 0022], Wang Hsu [3769 1645], Wang Liang [3769 5328], Wang Lu [3769 6922], Wang Chih [3769 2784], Wang Yueh [3769 1547], Wang Pin [3769 2450], Wang Heng [3769 5899], Wang Shu [3769 2562], Wang I-chih [3769 0001 4249] (female), Wang Jen-me [3769 0086 5019] (female), Wang Ta-fu [3769 1129 3940], Wang Chih-hsiang [3769 0037 4161], Wang Tsu-i [3769 1311 1355], Wang Tien-chuan [3769 1131 4187], Wang Wen-i [3769 2429 5030], Wang Peng-chen [3769 7685 2182], Wang Peng-wu [3769 7685 2749], Wang Yu-chuan [3769 3768 1557], Wang Cheng-hsu [3769 2973 4872], Wang Shih-chieh [3769 0013 2638], Wang Chih-ku [3769 0662 6253], Wang Ta-fu [3769 6671 3940],

Wang Kuang-wen [3769 0342 2429], Wang Kuang-hua [3769 0342 5478], Wang Chao-hsiang [3769 0340 4161], Wang Chung-yin [3769 5883 7299], Wang Chuang-tei [3769 1104 7378], Wang Shou-wu, Wang Shou-chang [3769 1108 2490], Wang Chih-chieh, Wang Ko-chun [3769 0344 0193], Wang Po-hua [3769 0130 5478], Wang Chin-shan, Wang Shao-nan [3769 4801 0589], Wang Chin-che [3769 4160 0772], Wang Kuo-chun [3769 0948 6874], Wang Ming-kuei [3769 2494 6311], Wang Chin-chang [3769 6855 3864], Wang Hien-chi [3769 1819 1015], Wang Pan-ching [3769 5140 3237], Wang Ting-kuo [3769 1353 0948] (female), Wang Ting-nan [3769 1353 0586], Wang Shih-heng [3769 6108 1854] (female), Wang Jung-pin [3769 2837 3888], Wang Chao-chuan [3769 2507 6898], Wang Kuei-te, Wang Ssu-hua [3769 1835 5478], Wang Ssu-ho [3769 1835 0735], Wang Chen-to [3769 2182 6995], Wang Chen-hsiang, Wang Chih-chung [3769 5268 0022], Wang Hsiao-ming [3769 2400 2494], Wang Chia-chen [3769 1367 2823], Wang Chia-shan [3769 1367 0810], Wang Chi-lun [3769 4949 0243], Wang Meng-chao [3769 3718 3564], Wang Chieh-chen [3769 2212 5256], Wang Tsu-feng [3769 4793 1496], Wang Hui-chiu, Wang Chih-tao [3769 2535 3447], Wang Chi-cheng [3769 7162 2052], Wang I-lun [3769 6654 0243], Wang Huai-san [3769 2849 0005], Wang Chao-hua [3769 3564 5478], Wang Chin-tang [3769 6930 1016], Wang Hsin-ting, Wang Ho-ting [3769 7729 0080], Wang Te-mao [3769 1795 5399], Wang Yao-lun [3769 5069 0243], Wei Yung-i [7279 3057 5030], Yun Kuang-ying [0061 1684 5391], Cha-hsi Tse-Jen [2089 6007 3419 0088], Cha-hsi Wang-hsu, Chih Shao-yan [2388 1421 3508], Mao Cheng [3029 6134] (female), Mao Hsing [3029 2502], Mao Chi-hua [3029 7871 5478], Mao Chung-ming [3029 6945 7686], Peng Kuan-sui [7685 0385 4840], Fang Chun [2455 0193], Fang Chih-chung [2455 0037 0022], Fang Wen-chun [2455 2429 0971], Fang Chung-Ju [2455 0112 1172], Fang Kuo-an [2455 0948 1344], Fang Hsiao-tien [2455 2556 1131] (female), Fang Shan-ching [2455 0810 1064], Yin Lin-ping [1438 2651 1627], Yin Ming-liang, Yin Shih-yan [1438 6108 3508], Kung Tsung-chou [1313 1783 5297],

Po Wen-chun [1572 2429 1498], Teng Wei [4772 7378], Teng Shao-tung [6772 1421 2639], Teng I-chun [6772 0110 4783], Teng Han-hsiang [6772 3352 4382], Teng Ko-ming, Teng Che-hai [6772 0772 3556], Teng Yu-chih [6772 5940 1807], Kan Ssu-ho [3927 1895 0735], Kan Cheng-tee [3927 3397 3419], Ku Yuan-hsing [0657 6678 5281], Tao Chi [1563 7871], Tao Li-liang [1563 4539 2733], Tao Ko-ming [1563 0344 2494], Tao Ching-chien [1563 2529 7003], Shih Chu [4258 4342], (female), Shih Lien-hsing [4258 5114 2502],

Pi-lin-pei-ho [1580 2651 6296 6378], Lung Hau [7893 6079], Lung Yueh [7893 6460], Lung Chien [7893 3383], Lung Chien [7893 3383] [preceding identical two names are as received], Lung Tsai-yun [7893 09 1 7889], Lung Chen-piao, Lu Sheng [4151 0524], Lu Wu [4151 6909], Lu Huan-chang [4151 3562 4545], Lu Chun-chuan [4151 3449 3123], Shen Po-chun [3947 0130 4783], Yeh Ming [5509 2494], Yeh Chun-chien [5509 0689 0256], Yeh Chien-yu [5509 3239 0056], Yeh Hau-chao [5509 5171 2600], Yeh Chu-ping [5509 2806 1456], Yeh Te-tean [5509 1795 3503], Yeh Lai-shih [5509 4704 1102], Tien Hain [3944 1800], Tien Ping [3944 0988], Tien I-ming [3944 0001 2494], Tien Wen-kuan [3944 2429 1401], Tien Hou-i [3944 0624 5030], Tien Chen-tsung [3944 2182 1350], Shih Chung-ehi [0670 6945 1142], Sheng-chin Lo-sung-chien-tean [3932 2953 3157 2798 1017 6363], Pai Chien [4101 5409] (female), Pai Wei [4101 5633] (female), Pai Chi-nien [4101 4764 1628], Pai Chih-wen [4101 1807 2429], Pai Shu-hsiang [4101 5219 3276] (female), Yueh I-cheng [2867 0110 2052] (female), Pao Erh-han [0545 1422 3352], Pao Shu-ho [0545 3219 0735] (female), Kuang Jen-nung, Peng Yin [7458 1377], Feng Hui-chao [7458 0035 6389], Feng Kuang-jen [7458 1684 0088], Feng Pei-cheng [7458 0012 2052], Feng Yung-fu [7458 5057 4395], Feng Chin-wei [7458 0530 3634], Lan Chiau [5663 0294], Lan Ming-sheng [5663 2494 7952], Lan Hu [5663 3840], Ssu-tu Yu-wang [0674 1778 1957 2489], Ni-ko-lai Wa-hai-li-wei-chi Tzu-mien-ko [1441 4430 0171 3907 6007 6849 4850 1142 1320 4884 4430], Jung Tau-ho [2051 1311 0735], Kuo Ning-ru [6665 1380 2105] (female), Kuo Chia-fang [6665 1367 5564], Cheng Yin [2052 5593], Cheng Shao-ru [2052 1421 3940], Cheng Shen-yu [2052 1957 5280], Pi Te-hsien [3968 1795 7359], Lu Cheng [0712 3413], Chu Lin [2612 5259], Chu Lien [2612 8834] (female), Chu Mei [2612 2734], Chu Kang [2612 1660], Chu Ta-chun [2612 1129 4783], Chu Shao-tien [2612 4801 3944], Chu Feng-po [2612 6646 0590] (female), Chu Yu-chin [2612 6133 0093], Chu Tsu-hsiang [2612 4371 4382], Chu Hsiao-cheng [2612 2400 2052], Chu Ti-hsin [2612 3321 2450], Chu Li-chih [2612 3810 3112], Chu Hsin-yu [2612 2450 0056], Chu Ting-ching [2612 7844 0615], Chiao Kuan-ken [0329 7070 2704], Jen Chang [0117 2490], Jen Chien [0117 6197], Jen Pai-ko [0117 4101 2047], Jen Ching-lung [0117 2529 7893], Hua Kuo-ying [5478 0948 5391], Chuang Tien [5445 3944], Chuang Hsiao-hui [5445 1321 1920], Chuang Feng-kan [5445 6646 3927], Liu Fei [0491 7378], Liu Ying [0491 5391] (female), Liu Fang [0491 2397], Liu Kuei [0491 1145], Liu Kai [0491 2898], Liu Fu [0491 4395], Liu Ting [0491 7844], Liu Tsu-chen [0491 1311 2525], Liu Yuan-hsuan [0491 0337 8830], Liu Shao-wen [0491 1421 2429], Liu Sheng-piao [0491 3932 2871], Liu Li-ching [0491 5439 7230], Liu Yang-yuan [0491 5057 3293], Liu Ya-chiu [0491 0068 3808], Liu Ya-hsiung [0491 0068 7160] (female), Liu Hsi-lin [0491 6007 2651], Liu Hsiang-san [0491 0686 0005], Liu Hsiang-tung [0491 0686 2639], Liu Tao-sheng [0491 1418 3932], Liu Hsi-cheng [0491 1585 4453], Liu Pi-yun [0491 2126 7189], Liu Ying-yuan [0491 5391 3293], Liu Chuan-lien [0491 6567 6647], Liu Chang-i [0491 2490 5030], Liu Chang-i [0491 2490 3015], Liu Chin-hsuan [0491 6855 6513], Liu I-lun [0491 1355 0243], Liu Cheng-hsien [0491 2110 0341], Liu Shun-yuan [0491 7311 0337], Liu Chun-feng [0491 1498 1496], Liu Hai-pin [0491 3189 3453], Liu Chia-ku [0491 1367 6253], Liu Hung-wen [0491 7703 2429], Liu Ching-fan [0491 2529 5400], Liu Jui-lung [0491 3843 7893], Liu Yao-chang [0491 5852 4545], Liu Yen-ping [0491 3601 1627] (female), Liu Te-hai [0491 1795 3189], Liu Lin-shu [0491 7792 2579] (female), Kuan Shih-tsung [7070 1102 5115], Kuan Hsueh-wen [7070 1331 2429], Mi Chan-chen [4717 2548 3089], Chiang Ming [3068 2494], Chiang Chung-hua [3068 0112 5478] (female), Chiang Hou-yuan [3068 0624 3220], Chiang Hung-hai [3068 7703 3189], Chiang Fu-ii [3068 4395 0448], Tang Chuan-chih [3282 0278 4654], Tang Tsu-tan [3282 4371 1086], Tang Teng-han [3282 7506 3352], An Ming [1344 2494], An Chao-chun [1344 2600 0193], Chi Feng [4359 1496], Hsu Hai-lien [6079 6007 6647]

[paragraph continues]

Hsu Cheng-jun [6079 2398 3387], Hsu Ko-iu [6079 7245 1133], Hsu Tien-i [6079 3013 0044], Sun I [1327 3015], Sun I-chin [1327 0110 3866] (female), Sun Fen-wang [1327 2609 2489], Sun I-chih [1327 0308 0037], Sun Lo-i [1327 2867 1355], Sun Lan-feng [1327 5695 1496], Sun Chieh-li [1327 0139 0196], Sun Huai-i [1327 2037 5030], Sun Yeh-fang [1327 0396 2455], Sun Hain-fu [1327 0207 1318], Sun Chi-hsien [1327 4949 0341], Sun Hung-chuan [1327 7703 3123], Sun Tien-ching [1327 3013 0615], Sun Tseng-jung [1327 1073 2837], Mai Shu-tung [6314 2885 2717], Yen Kung-chang [0917 1313 2490], Yen Ching-shu [0917 1987 3412], Yen Tieh-sheng [0917 6993 3932], Yen Mei-ho [0917 2734 0735] (female), Su Yuan-fu [5685 0337 1788], Tu Wen-ta [2629 2429 6671], Tu Shih-hsing [2629 0013 5281], Tu Yu-ming [2629 5124 2494], Tu Meng-yung [2629 1322 1661] (female), Tu Yen-sun [2629 3601 1327].

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Chou Yuan [0719 2719], Chou Pin [0719 1755], Chou Piao [0719 1755], Chou Hsi [0719 6540], Chou Ho-yung [0719 0668 8673], Chou Tung-ping [0719 2639 1456] (female), Chou Yeh-cheng [0719 2814 2052], Chou Erh-fu [0719 5079 1788], Chou Ju-chang [0719 3067 2490], Chou Po-ling [0719 0130 7881], Chou Hsiai-shih [0719 2037 1395], Chou Chun-chuan [0719 4783 0396], Chou Ming-tsang [0719 2498 1647], Chou Yang-tseng [0719 2582 6102], Chou Chi-nan [0719 1321 1166 plus 0989] (female), Chou Tse-chao [0719 3419 2507], Chou Cheng-hu [0719 6134 3358], Chou Kuan-su [0719 6306 0061], Chou Hsing-fu [0719 1502 1137], Chou Kang-ning [0719 6921 1686], Chou Hong-shou [0719 1854 1108], Chou Ai-min [0719 1947 3046], Chou Hsi-jo [0719 2526 5387], Chou Kang-min [0719 1660 3046], Chou Hsi-ten [0719 1979 3398] (female), Chou I-sheng [0719 3015 0524], Chou I-tsien [0719 2034 8300] (female).

Cheng Shou [6774 1108], Cheng Lin [6774 2651], Cheng Chung [6774 6850], Cheng Wan-chun [6774 5502 6874], Cheng Tan-fu [6774 0030 3940], Cheng Hsiao-hsieh [6774 1521 3610], Cheng Jung-hsiang [6774 2837 4382], Cheng Ching-hua [6774 2533 5478], Cheng Tseng-tung [6774 2582 0681], Shan Shih-yuan [0830 1102 0337], Lang Chang-lai [6745 6945 7495], Pang Chien-ping [2075 1696 1627], Meng Chien [1522 6197], Meng Hsien-chin [1322 2009 5660], Meng Chu-Ju [1332 7263 1172], Hsiang Chih-hsun [7309 1807 6691], Hsiang Ko-fang [7309 0344 2455], Chao Tan [6392 0030], Chao Shen [6392 3234], Chao Jang [6392 6954], Chao I-ning [6392 0001 9493], Chao Tzu-li [6392 1311 4539], Chao Shou-kuang [6392 1343 2396], Chao An-po [6392 1344 1901], Chao Chih-kuang [6392 1807 4894], Chao Lien-chen [6392 6647 2162], Chao Hung-yen [6392 1347 2609], Chao Chiu-mai [6392 0689 6701], Chao Chun-ao [6392 0689 7118] (female), Chao Kao-wei [6392 0948 1218], Chao Ping-chien [6392 3426 6197], Chao Heng-chih [6392 1854 2638], Chao Chen-chung [6392 2182 0022], Chao Chia-ou [6392 1367 3877], Chao Wei-kang [6392 4850 4854], Chao Ching-ou [6392 2417 3877], Chao Shan-huan [6392 0810 2970], Chao Peng-fei [6392 7720 7378], Hsun Chang-wu [5624 2490 0063].

Hu Ta-jung [5170 1129 2837], Hu Kai-ming [5170 7030 2494], Hu Chung-tsu [5170 0112 4793], Hu Hua-shu [5170 5470 1446], Hu Hsu-keng [5170 2485 1649], Hu Chung-chi [5170 1013 7784], Hu Pai-wen [5170 0-71 2429], Hu Hsiang-pi [5170 4382 3880], Hu Pei-hua [5170 1014 5478], Hu Tao-chi [5170 6670 3444], Hu Pi-liang [5170 1732 0081], Cha Kuo-chen [2686 0948 2823], Pai Ching [2672 7230] (female), Liu Chih-ching [2692 1807 7230], Chung Feng [6945 2800], Chung Wen-fa [6945 2429 3127], Chung Wei-wang, Chung Chi-kuang [6945 2601 0342], Yu Chan-lin [6416 0594 2651], Hou Cheng [0186 2398], Hou Pao-cheng [0186 1405 2398], Hou Wei-yu [0186 4850 3558], Hou Po-yuan [0186 0590 3220], Yu Ping-po, Yu Pao-chuan [0205 1405 0278], Yu Wei-lo [0205 1602 2867] (female), Jao Tsu-chien [7437 1311 0256], Jao Cheng-hsi [7437 2973 6932], Jao Chin-chih [7437 2953 2972], Jao Pu-min [7437 6534 3046], Shih Cheng-hsin [2457 2973 0207], Shih Pu-yen [2457 1788 6056], Shih Lu-chi [2457 1462 0679], Chiang Chun-ping [1203 0193 1627], Chiang Chun-fang [1203 2797 5364], Hung Pao-shun [3163 1405 7311], Chu Hsi-chuan [4376 1985 1227] (female), Hsu Chih-chung [5171 3112 0022], Yao Che [1202 0811], Yao Chien-yung [1202 0494 5391] (female), Yao Huach-Juan [1202 7185 6916] (female).

Ho Chien [6320 0256], Ho Tung-sheng [6320 2639 3932], Ho Kuang-hua [6320 0342 5478], Ho Ching-chi [6320 1987 4480], Ho Chun-chen [6320 0193 0259], Ho Pei-chen [6320 1014 0176], Ho Shu [7492 2514], Chin Tung-ta [5400 2650 3857], Chin Te-chun [5400 1792 0209] (female), Fan-chen-o-chen-te-n, Chien-chen-chen-chen, Yuan fen [5913 2429], Yuan Kuang [5913 0342], Yuan Kai, Yuan Jang [5913 8833] (female), Yuan Ko-fu, Yuan Liu-chung [5913 3966 1813], Tu Pen-chieh [6757 2609 3381], Keng Chao-lin [5105 0340 7792], Nieh Chen [5119 4176], Mo Hsing-i [5459 7451 0001], Li Wu-wen [2698 0642 2429], Chia Kuo-1-in [6328 2710 2651] (female), Hsia Yen, Hsia Hsing-shih [1115 5887 2514], Hsia Shang-chih [1115 1424 1807], Hsia Pei-su [1115 1014 5126] (female), Ku Yu-fen [7357 0642 3398] (female), Ku Hsiao-chih [7347 1420 4039], Ku Po-hua [7357 0130 5478], Ku Chia-chien [7357 1367 2658], Tun Hsing-yun [7319 2902 0061], Yen Pu-sheng [2918 4395 3932], Chien Chiang [6929 3068], Chien Chun, Chien Po-hsuan [6929 0130 3551], Chien Hsi-chun [6929 1985 6874] (female), Chien Hung-ye [6929 3163 2814], Chien Tsu-en [6929 4371 1869], Chien Fu-hsing [6929 4395 2902], Ni Sung-mao [0242 2646 5399], Ni Cheng-yu [0242 1767 2480 plus 1159].

Hsu Shih-kao [1776 1102 7559], Hsu Kuang-tse [1776 1694 3419], Hsu Chang-jun [1776 7022 8113], Hsu Jen-hsiang [1776 0088 4382], Hsu Chieh-fan [1776 0094 5672], Hsu Ping-yu [1776 1627 5038], Hsu Chih-lun [1776 5347 4858], Hsu Chuan-chien [1776 0278 0113], Hsu Hung-chi [1776 7703 3444], Hsu Shen-chi [1776 3234 0679], Hsu Po-wen [1776 0590 2429], Hsu Yu-chien [1776 3558 1017], Hsu Chao-he [1776 5128 0735], Hsu Li-ting [1776 1642 1696], Yin Hung-chang [5009 1347 4945], Yin Kuo-hung [5009 0948 3161], Kao Ko [7559 2047], Kao Hsiao-hsia [7559 1420 7209] (female), Kao Chang-chiu [7559 7022 0036], Kao Yang-wen [7559 2258 2429], Kao Chen-hsi [7559 2182 6007], Kao Wei-jung [7559 4850 2837], Kao Ching-ying [7559 6975 3853], Kao Ting-fan [6751 1694 5672], Kao Ju-kuo [6753 3067 3855], Kuo Ming-chiu [6753 2494 4428] (female), Kuo I-ching [6753 5065 7230] (female), Tang Yao [0781 3613], Tang Tsu-an [0781 1311 1344], Tang Tsu-chi [0781 1311 1142], Tang Chen-hsu [0781 2182 4872], Tang Ti-hua [0781 2769 5478] (female), I-hsi-chih-lich [4135 6007 6375 3529], Tsu Hua-yun [6327 5478 4596] (female), Tao Tan [7118 6968], Tao Chih-yihs, Sang Hu [2718 1721], Huang Ta [7806 5071], Huang Chieh [7806 2638] (female), Huang Yen [7806 1484], Huang Ping [7806 5493], Huang wei [7806 4850], Huang Chang [7806 2412], Huang Hsiang [7806 5046], Huang Lin [7806 7207], Huang Ko-hu [7806 0344 5706], Huang Ko-cheng, Huang Lien-ku [7806 6647 4428], Huang Tao-1in [7806 1563 5259].

Huang Hung-shen [7806 1347 0135], Huang Chi-han, Huang Chi-chang [7806 0796 4545], Huang Shu-pei, Huang I-chun [7806 6318 6874], Huang Lo-feng, Huang Tsu-fen [7806 4371 5358], Huang Chen-hsun, Huang Chen-tang, Huang Hui-ming (female), Huang Ming-hsin [7806 6900 2450], Huang Wan-hsia [7806 2519 7209] (female), Huang Hsin-yuan, Huang Hsin-yen, Mei L, Mei Tsu-i (female), Mei Shiang-wei [2734 4141 0251], Mei Chi-fang [2734 5659 5364], Tsao Tsun-chang [2580 1317 2490], Tsao Cheng-tsung, Tsao Hui-wen, Tsao Ching-hua, Tsao He Lin-sun [2580 2450 1387], Tsao Te-lien [2580 1795 6647], Kung Su-min, Kung Peng-chun, Sheng Tung-sheng, Sheng Kuo-jung [4141 0948 2817], Chang Li-fu, Tsui Chi-sheng, Chang Yen [4545 1484] (female), Chang Tsung-i [4545 1350 5030], Chang Jung-lich [4545 2837 3525], Liang Yao, Liang I-ming, Liang Shu-ming [2733 3359 3298], Liang I-ven (female), Tu Kai-yuan, Sui Ming-shan, Po Chun-te [0590 0193 1795] (female), Peng Ching (female), Peng Lin [1756 2651], Peng Ju [1756 0320] (female), Peng Kai-hsi, Peng Ko-ming, Peng Po-sheu [1756 0130 0719], Peng Chieh-ju, Peng Chia-ching, Peng Ching-chiu (female), Ko He-lin, Ko Ching-en, Tung Chu-enun (female), Tung Chi-wu, Tung Chien-hua [5916 1696 5478], Tung Wei-yu, Chiang Chuan (female), Chiang Li-chin (female), Chiang Te-shi, Han Wei [7281 0251], Han Yun-tsien, Han Tung-shan, Han Yang-hua [7281 0737 5478] (female), Han Lien-cheng, Han Tieh-sheng, Han-chin-cha-pu [2760 2953 2089 1580], Hsu Shin-ju, Hsu Ching-chi [1920 1987 4388], Chin I-chen [6009/pronounce as chin not san/3976 0037], Chin Hsiao-tien [6009 0208 0368], Ching Yun-jui [2529 0061 3843], Yu Chu-chieh, Yu Nan-yun, Cheng Tan [4453 0982], Cheng Hao [4453 3185], Cheng Jung [4453 1369], Cheng I-ming [4453 0001 7686], Cheng Chi-kuang, Cheng Isueh-mei [4453 1331 2404], Cheng Ssu-yuan [4453 1839 6678], Cheng Jui-tsung, Cheng Mu-hao [4453 1970 3493].

Pu Shih-ying [0265 1102 5391], Pu Chia-hsian, Pu Chia-lin [0265 1367 7792], Tung Yen-sheng [4547 3508 3932], Tung Hsiang-ling [4547 4382 5376], Tsou-chieh Bo-lang-chien-tsou [1415 2638 4792 2597 1017 2625], Tseng Tien-chih [2582 1131 4634], Tseng Tsai-yin [2582 0961 0936], Tseng Chao-ko [2582 0340 7040], Tseng Hsu-ehing [2582 2485 3237], Tseng Shou-chung [2582 1343 0022], Tseng Ko-lin [2582 0344 2651], Tseng Chang-ting [2582 2490 2494], Tseng Chao-ko [2582 2507 4430], Tseng Shu-jui [2582 1859 2037], Tseng Yung-ya, Tseng Pi-i [2582 4310 3394] (female), Yu Hsi-ying [3266 1170 2294], Heleh Yun-hui [6200 0061 2547], Heleh Pang-hsuan [6200 6721 6693], Heleh Cheng-kun [6200 0524 0981], Chiang Chih-ho [1730 5268 0735], Shu Sung-kuei [3990 2646 2710], Chin Tsu-yun [7246 1311 0061], Lou Pu-ching [2869 4395 0615], Chiu Wei-fan [5941 4850 5603], Lei I [6351 3015], Lei Ping [7191 1627] (female), Lei Chen [7191 7201], Lei Chi-yun [7191 6386 0061], Lei Hui-chih [7191 1920 6347] (female), Chan Hua-yu [6124 0553 7183], Pao Hsien-chih [7637 0341 1807], Hu Chun-ming [1970 4783 6993], Tsai Chang-feng [5991 7022 7364], Tsai Hsi-tao [5991 1985 7118], Tsai Liang-cheng [5991 5328 2110], Tsang Ko-chia [5258 0344 1567], Pei Chih-keng [5952 1807 5087], Kuan Hua [4619 2901], Liao Ssu-kuang [1675 0138 0342] (female), Liao June-piao, Liao Meng-hsing [1675 1125 6821] (female), Chi Yuan-wo [3344 6678 3259], Tan Kai-yun [3389 7030 0061], Tan Tang-chih [3389 3282 3069], Tan Chen-hsiung [3389 2182 7160], Tan Chta-shu [3389 1367 6615], Hsiung Ta-shih [3574 1129 0099], Hsiung Chuan-ao [3574 0356 3106] (female), Hsiung Shang-yuan [3574 1424 1337], Hsiung Chi-kuang [3574 1323 0342], Pan Che-hsiang [2868 0772 4382], Li Liang [7812 0081], Li Hua-nan [7812 0553 0589], Li Hsiung-tsai [7812 7160 2088], Yen Te-ming [0917 1795 2494], Pan Feng [3382 1496], Pan Hsiao-she [3382 1321 4311], Pan Chen-hua [3382 2182 5478], Pan Chen-wu [3382 2182 2776], Pan Shuo-tuan [3382 2592 4551], Pan Ching-an [3382 2592 4551], Pan Ching-ji [3382 3878 3769 plus 0448] (female), O-erh-hien-pa-t. [7345 1472 1771 1972 0956], Houch Ming [5641 2494] (female), Hsueh Tsu-cheng [5641 1311 2773], Hsueh Shao-ching [5641 1421 0619], Hsueh Ting-yao [5641 1694 5069], Hsueh Chien-hua [5641 0494 5478], Chi Chun-kuang [0370 2504 0342], Wu Jui-wu [4476 3843 0063], Tai Wen-pin [2071 2429 1755], Tai Jun-sheng [2071 3387 5932], Wei Hsi [7614 2569], Wei Shih-chen [7614 1102 3791], Wei Tien-lu [7614 1131 4389], Wei Chin-fei [7614 0093 7236], Wei Chao-jung [7614 0340 5816], Wei Chien-chang [7614 1696 4545], Wei Sung-chueh [7614 2837 3633], and Chien Hsien-jen [6456 0341 0117] (female).

NPC DEPUTIES FOCUS DISCUSSIONS ON FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

0W021727Z Peking NODA in English 1552 GMT 2 Mar 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--"Put through the four modernizations" is what over 3,400 National People's Congress deputies have said most often and with the greatest gusto in their speeches and discussions during the last few days. The current NPC session will go down in Chinese history for its deliberations and decisions on the grand design for modernizing China's agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the year 2000. It is already called the starting point of a new long march to carry out that design.

A prolonged and thunderous ovation burst out in the spacious auditorium of the Great Hall of the People on February 26, when Premier Hua Kuo-feng in his report on the work of the government said that putting through the four modernizations in less than a quarter century in such a big socialist country with one-fifth of the world's population is a great, pioneer undertaking in Chinese and world history and that the Chinese people are determined to work hard to fulfil this glorious task entrusted to them by history.

Historians attending the meeting pointed out that during the first opium war--The Ching Dynasty was so corrupt and China's economy and technology so backward that the imperialist powers broke through China's fortifications at Humen in Canton with only 4,000 men, 48 warships and 540 guns. With that, the Chinese nation entered a period of humiliation, under the foreign carving-knife. Almost all the imperialist powers jumped upon China, trying to get something out of her. The backward are beaten--such is the conclusion drawn from recent Chinese history.

NPC deputies pointed out that the historic task of four modernizations, which Premier Hua called on the whole nation to fulfill, is something the Chinese people have dreamed of for over a century. It is the great cause for which the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries and innumerable revolutionary martyrs fought all their lives and shed their blood. To accomplish this pioneering undertaking is the pride of this generation of the Chinese nation.

Noted steel worker Wang I-yuan spoke the common aspirations of the NPC deputies: "Premier Hua's report put a grandiose plan before us. We must keep these figures in our hearts and everyone of us must work out a timetable to fulfill them in the shortest possible time."

Young mathematician Chen Ching-jun often turns in at eleven and gets up at three, working indefatigably on the number theory to prove the famous Goldbach conjecture. At the Fifth NPC session he still gets up at three and carries on with his research work.

Hou Chan-yu, a worker from the Kailuan coal mines, said: "The four modernizations have to be done, not waited for. We must do them not in a small way but with an all-out effort." For the last few years, he has worked selflessly day and night, doing 450 shifts in a single year. After hearing Premier Hua's report he expressed his determination to turn out still more coal for the four modernizations.

Wu Chi-chang, 69-year-old model cotton grower, said that 12 years ago Premier Chou entrusted him with an important task: To solve in 20 years the problem of cotton bolls dropping off the plant before ripening.

Since then, he has worked at it day and night and cut the dropping of the cotton bales by 30 percent. Now, Premier Hua's report spurred him on, and he said: "I may be an old man, but I'm still going to race against time. I will rush onward, non-stop, and reach the year 2,000 ahead of time." In the last few days, he drew up a new plan to solve the problem five years ahead of schedule.

Chao Yung-huan, political commissar of an air division who had won an honourable citation from the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said: "In a sense, speed means victory. For the sake of speeding national defense construction, we ought to be so intent on our work that we don't feel like eating or sleeping when it's not done well. We should step on the gas and fly towards the modernization of national defense."

On this great milestone--the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress--is inscribed: Here starts the Great march of the 800 million Chinese people toward the year 2,000!

Draft Constitution Discussed

GW021838Y Peking NCNA in English 1832 GMT 2 Mar 78 GW

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--National People's Congress deputies and National Committee members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference got together at group meetings today to discuss the "Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" and the "Report on the Revision of the Constitution" delivered by Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying yesterday. They were unanimous that the revision of the constitution accords with the present conditions in China and the people's wishes.

Vice-Chairman Yeh spoke the people's minds, they said, when he stressed that the new constitution will include a statement about holding high Chairman Mao's great banner so that it will be handed down to future generations. Thus the constitution will serve as a guarantee that China's socialist cause will advance along the line formulated by Chairman Mao, they said.

Speaking of the general task of modernizing China's agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of this century, veteran worker Li Chuan-chiang, an NPC deputy, said: "This is the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. To write it into the revised constitution means laying down in legal form our historical task in this century. We should mobilize the masses in all walks of life to go full steam ahead and develop the socialist economy at high speed so as to fulfil the task."

Chen Lun-fen, worker of the Peking No 3 radio appliances factory [said]: "I am an ordinary worker chosen by my workmates as an NPC deputy. I work with them and, at the same time, take a direct part in running the state. Just as Vice-Chairman Yeh stated in his report, under our socialist system, the people are masters of the country. Our socialist democracy ensures that our people run the state as masters."

Chang Ping-kuei, a sales clerk at the Peking department store, said: "It is beyond my wildest dreams in the old days that a waiter much looked down upon as I was can become a respected people's deputy and join party and state leaders in discussing state affairs." He described the measures taken by his department store to keep in touch with the customers. "We call a meeting of representatives of worker and peasant customers so as to improve our service. Our customers, on their part, are always eager to raise suggestions and help improve our work."

I. 2 Mar 78

D 17

PRC
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Dealing with the strict and indispensable demands set by the revised constitution on organs of state and their personnel, Hu An-fu, an NPC deputy and secretary of the Huantai County party committee in Shantung Province, said: "The nature of our socialist state of proletarian dictatorship determines that our cadres must have faith in the masses, rely on them and consciously accept their supervision. This is also the fine tradition nurtured by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao in leading our country's long revolutionary struggle. Inclusion of this point in the new constitution is of great importance for us in holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and following Chairman Hua closely in continuing the revolution." He pledged to give wide publicity to the constitution, observe it exemplarily, identify himself with the broad masses of the people and contribute his all to accomplishing the four modernizations at the soonest possible date.

Some NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members raised concrete suggestions on the revision of some of the articles in the draft of the revised constitution.

Teng Hsiao-ping at Discussions

OW021844Y Peking NCNA in English 1841 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

(Text) Peking, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping joined the group discussions of the delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army this afternoon in the capacity of a National People's Congress deputy from the PLA. Speaking at the group discussions, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping highlighted the need to revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and style of work, a subject which both Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh dealt with emphatically in their reports. He pointed out that reviving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and style of work is an important guarantee for accomplishing the four modernizations. He expressed the hope that veteran comrades in the army would play an exemplary pioneering role in this regard.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping this afternoon also went to the meeting rooms where the delegations from Hunan, Szechwan and Yunnan were holding discussions to look in on deputies from these provinces.

WEI KUO-CHING ADDRESSES ON REVISION OF CPPCC CONSTITUTION

OW031221Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

(Text) Peking, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--"Explanations on Revisions in the CPPCC Constitution" were heard by representatives to the first session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference this afternoon in Peking's Great Hall of the People. Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Fourth National Committee of the CPPCC, Wei Kuo-ching, vice-chairman of the 4th CPPCC National Committee, delivered the report at today's plenary meeting which was presided over by Shen Yen-ping, executive chairman of the Presidium of the CPPCC session.

Wei Kuo-ching pointed out that "The Constitution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (Revised Draft)" goes by the line of the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the basic principles laid down in the constitution of the People's Republic of China. It went through repeated consultation and discussion in all quarters and was adopted in principle by the Standing Committee of the 4th CPPCC National Committee.

on the nature and role of the CPPCC, Vice-Chairman Wei Kuo-ching said: Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the CPPCC is a revolutionary united front organization founded personally by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. His theory, line, principles and policies on the united front are an important part of Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The revolutionary united front he founded is a charm which assures victory over the enemy. Our revered Premier Chou En-lai made immortal contributions to its establishment and development. The anti-party "gang of four" tampered in every way with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and completely reversed the relationship between the enemy and ourselves in the historical stage of socialism. They trampled on the party's united front policy and did their utmost to disintegrate the revolutionary united front, politically, ideologically and organizationally. We must clear away the gang's pernicious influence, carry forward the rich store of thinking which Chairman Mao has left us on the question of developing the united front, and do the CPPCC work well so that it continued to be a positive factor in our political life.

On the tasks of the CPPCC, Wei Kuo-ching pointed out that the Marxist line formulated by the party's 11th national congress in 1977 illuminates the road forward for the people of all our nationalities and is the point of departure in all our CPPCC work. The tasks of the CPPCC in our country's new period of development are, in accordance with this line, further to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat; to strengthen the great unity of the people of all our nationalities; to develop the revolutionary united front led by the working class, based on the worker-peasant alliance and uniting the large numbers of intellectuals and other laboring people, patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, our compatriots in and from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and our countrymen residing abroad; to unite all possible forces, mobilize all positive factors, turn negative factors into positive ones as far as possible and oppose our enemies at home and abroad; and to strive to build China into a great powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense and modern science and technology by the end of the century.

Wei Kuo-ching went on to say that we should continue implementing the principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision with the patriotic democratic parties and turn their enthusiasm to account in the service of socialism. It is necessary to unite with, educate and remold the intellectuals and give full scope to their positive role in socialist revolution and construction so that they can make greater contributions to the four modernizations. It is imperative to continue implementing the principles and policies of step-by-step eliminating the national bourgeoisie and remolding the national bourgeoisie as persons, encouraging them to continue forward along the road of accepting socialist transformation and to do their share in socialist construction. Being an organization of the united front, the CPPCC should also work to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs.

Wei Kuo-ching pointed out: The constitution of the People's Republic of China is a fundamental charter which must be followed by the people of all nationalities in China and a common program all units and individuals participating in the CPPCC must observe. The six political criteria formulated by Chairman Mao according to constitutional principle are standards for political life, by which people distinguish right from wrong in word and action.

I. 3 Mar 78

D 19

PRC
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

They form the political base for long-term coexistence and mutual supervision between the Communist Party and all democratic parties, as well as for the present revolutionary united front. The National Committee of the CPPCC and the various local committees must abide by the state constitution and be guided by the six political criteria in stepping up their political activities. They must hold consultations over important affairs in the political life of the state and in the revolutionary united front.

Wei Kuo-ching said: Democratic consultation is a good tradition fostered in our united front by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. In the activities of the CPPCC we must follow the principles of "say all you know and say it without reserve", "blame not the speaker but be warned by his words" and "correct mistakes if you have committed them and guard against them if you have not". We must open all avenues to ideas and pool the wisdom of the masses. As to disputes between differing opinions, we will solve them by democratic methods through discussion, criticism, persuasion and education. He expressed the hope that government ministries and local revolutionary committees will take the initiative in consulting and seeking opinions from the CPPCC on major issues of concern to the masses and so make the CPPCC an important channel for maintaining close ties with the masses.

Wei Kuo-ching pointed out: "The revised draft of the constitution has supplemented and revised the guidelines to be observed jointly by units and individuals participating in the CPPCC, and increased their number from 7 to 8 articles. Most important is the emphasis on holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhering to the basic line of the Communist Party of China during the entire historical period of socialism and persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The banner of Chairman Mao is the victorious banner of unity and struggle on the part of the people of all nationalities throughout our country, and it is our sacred duty to hold high and defend this shining banner forever, passing it on from generation to generation." He added: "The revised draft of the constitution also provides that the CPPCC should make concerted efforts to liberate China's sacred territory Taiwan Province and accomplish the grand cause of reunifying the motherland. We should all contribute to this cause."

1,789 members of the CPPCC National Committee attended today's plenary meeting.

PEKING PRESS FEATURES NPC, CPPCC DISCUSSIONS

CW030959Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 3 Mar 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other Peking papers today frontpage the news on the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the first session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference holding group meeting yesterday to discuss the "Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China (Draft)" and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's report on the revision of the constitution.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries on the lower left corner of the front page two photographs. One shows Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping arriving at the group meeting of the army deputies to join in their discussion. The other gives a full view of a group meeting of NPC deputies.

In the upper right corner of the third page the PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a photo showing a group meeting of National Committee members of the CPPCC. The rest of the page is devoted to reports on the people of Sinkiang acclaiming the opening of the first session of the Fifth NPC and on the life and work of two deputies to the NPC.

I, 3 Mar 78

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NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY and the KWANGMING DAILY each devotes an entire page and more to articles reminiscing Premier Chou En-lai. An article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY by the theoretical group of the headquarters of the PLA General Staff recalls how Premier Chou set a brilliant example in upholding Chairman Mao's line in army building.

NEW STAMPS COMMEMORATING FIFTH NPC ISSUED

GW031030Y Peking NCNA in English 0853 GMT 3 Mar 78 GW

[Excerpt] Peking, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--China recently issued a set of three stamps to celebrate the current session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Since the People's Republic was founded 20 years ago, 1,426 different commemorative and special stamps in 327 sets reflecting the political, economic and cultural life of new China have been issued.

A leading member of the directorate-general of posts under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said in an interview with HSINHUA: "the ministry plans soon to reopen philatelic service in a dozen Chinese cities including Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, in order to meet the demands of stamp collectors. The journal CHINESE STAMPS will resume publication soon. Apart from their practical use, stamps are significant art works in themselves."

There are three types of stamps at present: commemorative, special and ordinary. In early post-liberation days, there were also "postage due" and "airmail" stamps.

APP CITES HONG KONG PAPER ON 8 MARCH CLOSING OF CPPCC

GW031218Y Hong Kong APP in English 1216 GMT 3 Mar 78 GW

[Text] Hong Kong, 3 Mar (APP)--The left-wing NEW EVENING POST today reported that the closing ceremony of the Fifth National People's Congress (NPC) was scheduled for Sunday afternoon, while the Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) would be closed next Wednesday.

The newspaper quoted a report from the Japanese KYODO news agency that the Chinese Central Broadcasting Bureau on Wednesday informed Japanese broadcasting representatives in Peking that the NPC closing ceremony would be relayed live for 10 minutes at 1030 pm on Sunday. "Therefore, the NPC session will end on Sunday", the newspaper said.

I. 3 Mar 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

81

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON 7TH MACHINE BUILDING MINISTRY'S INVESTIGATIONS

0WD21445Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "Conscientiously Implement a Principal of Firmness and Prudence, Which Should Be Conductive To Stabilizing the General Situation, While Conducting Investigations"--date not given]

[Text] Peking, 28 Feb--Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and after experiencing acute, complex struggles, the cadres, scientific and technological personnel and revolutionary masses of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building have attained major victories in smashing the bourgeois factional networks of the "gang of four." This unit, which had had "long, large and difficult" problems while the "gang of four" created continuous and serious disturbances over a protracted period of time, has scored initial achievements in grasping the key link and running the ministry well. Great changes have taken place in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building.

For many years this ministry was seriously sabotaged by the "gang of four" and leadership at all levels in the ministry was usurped. After initial consolidation in 1975 the ministry began to recapture the leadership usurped by the gang and underwent beneficial changes. However, under the direct control and command of the "gang of four," the bourgeois factional network headed by three cohorts of the gang fiercely counterattacked and even more frantically peddled the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

After the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" with one stroke, the handful of backbone elements in the gang's factional network within the ministry refused to take their defeat lying down. They defended themselves by attacking and carried out a number of overt and covert counterrevolutionary activities.

In the beginning of March 1977, the central authorities sent a work team to the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building. In close coordination with the cadres, scientific and technological personnel and revolutionary masses in the ministry, it recaptured the leadership usurped by the bourgeois factional network of the gang and their followers with one stroke and put the leadership firmly in the hands of the proletariat. The work team adopted a clear-cut stand; conscientiously implemented the instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the principle of firmness and prudence, which should be conducive to stabilizing the general situation, while conducting investigations; and vigorously fought a people's war. After almost 1 year of acute struggle and arduous work, the bourgeois factional network in this ministry was finally disintegrated. Uniting with more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses and organizing a mighty revolutionary army is an important experience of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building in grasping the key link and running the ministry well. From the very beginning, the leadership of the ministry did not fully realize the serious nature of this struggle and failed to exert great efforts in leading the movement. Thus, the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in the ministry was not carried out well during the period immediately after the smashing of the gang. This situation seriously hampered the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and masses. On the basis of the ministry's actual conditions, the work team vigorously popularized the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in grasping the key link and running the country well and the series of important instructions which they issued with regard to this ministry; freely disseminated the experience of the advanced units in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four"; and made every person and family understand this experience.

The cadres and people were greatly educated and inspired. They deepened their understanding of the nature and meaning of this struggle, raised their awareness and heightened their enthusiasm for advancing the movement.

At the same time, the work team and leadership at all levels repeatedly stressed the need to firmly hold the general orientation of the struggle, direct the spearhead of struggle at the bourgeois factional network of the "gang of four" and their cohorts, pay full attention to the cardinal issues of right and wrong in the 11th struggle between the two lines without squabbling endlessly over past grudges, and strictly separate the bourgeois factional network from the two groups of mass organizations which emerged during the Great Cultural Revolution.

The work team realized that to mobilize those who knew the facts is an important link in exposing the factional networks. The majority of those who knew the facts had followed the factional network in saying wrong words or carrying out erroneous deeds. They worried that they might get themselves involved and be labeled as members of the factional network.

The work team mobilized the leading cadres, the masses and all family members to do ideological work among these people when the situation was in flux in order to help them raise their awareness, and free their minds of misgivings and worries so they would bravely step forward to expose their problems and actively struggle against the factional networks. As a result, some of them took the initiative to hand over hidden sinister reference material, while others waged an open struggle against the factional backbone elements. In close fighting, they hurt those backbone elements and forcefully deflated the arrogant airs of the factional networks.

Doing ideological work well among the family members of the factional backbone elements is an effective way to expose the true story about the factional networks. Therefore, the work team carefully and penetratingly conducted ideological work among them. With the assistance of the work team and all leaders, the families of the factional backbone elements became battlefields. A warm atmosphere emerged with wives convincing their husbands, children helping their parents and whole family persuading their relatives.

One factional backbone element was greatly shocked when toward those who acknowledged their crimes were treated leniently but those who stubbornly refused to do so were severely punished. The struggle in his mind between the two ideologies was fierce. His wife patiently helped and persuaded him. While he talked, she wrote everything down, thus exposing many problems. As the masses were fully mobilized and all the forces that could possibly be united had been united, a mighty revolutionary army was thus organized to drive the bourgeois factional networks into the vast ocean of people's war. The work team regarded the exposure of the active counterrevolutionary activities of the factional networks as a breakthrough in arousing the masses.

As a result of the efforts made by the "gang of four" and their cohorts in "admitting people to the party and promoting cadres on a crash basis", most of the backbone elements of the factional networks had sneaked into all leading groups and usurped leading posts.

In order to round up bandits, one must catch their ringleader first. It is necessary to direct the spearhead of attack at the ringleaders and backbone elements who had committed countless crimes as well as the factional backbone elements who had sneaked into leading groups.

Therefore party committees at the ministry, institute and factory levels separately held enlarged meetings in which party committees, closely coordinating with the cadres and masses, penetratingly exposed the crimes of the three cohorts of the "gang of four" and their factional networks, drew a clear demarcation line between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the leading groups, and exposed and removed the factional backbone elements who had sneaked into the leading positions.

As a result of the efforts made by the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building in choosing the direction for the major attack and the point for a breakthrough, the struggle waged by the ministry to smash the bourgeois factional networks was developed quickly. The ringleaders and backbone elements of the factional networks were rapidly exposed and their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state leadership in the past several years were revealed. Particularly the crimes of this faction in opposing great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and our respected and beloved Premier Chou were exposed. The cadres and masses were very indignant.

As early as in the spring of 1976, that cohort of the "gang of four" who fought in the vanguard in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building had attacked Chairman Mao's directives and the documents of the central authorities approved by Chairman Mao. He openly resisted Premier Chou's criticism and education while the 10th National CCP Congress was in session. Later, Wang Hung-wen tried to support that cohort and instructed him not to "submit to self-criticism, even if he committed mistakes." Even more intolerable was the fact that he dared to lodge a complaint with Chiang at a meeting held in March 1976 to viciously attack Premier Chou. Chiang Ching particularly appreciated that cohort's efforts.

By exposing the towering crimes of the cohorts of the "gang of four" and their factional networks, the cadres and masses fully realized that the cohorts' and factional networks' counterrevolutionary activities in opposing Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee were closely connected with the gang of four's crimes over many years in opposing Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Their crimes in undermining the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" were in keeping with their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power at the gang's orders.

In fully demonstrating the tremendous power of party policy, the work team and all leaders fostered typical examples to pave the way for others to follow and to instill party policy in people's minds. Prior to changing their stands, the factional backbone elements were very concerned about doing so. First of all, they were concerned that if they admitted their crimes, they would not be given lenient treatment. Second, they entertained the illusion that "so long as one kept his mouth shut, there was nothing anyone could do to him," and tried resorting to both lenient and tough tactics in order to slip away. Third, they were tied to the "rules of the gang" which stressed the importance of personal loyalty. Besides, they were afraid of counterattacks by factional networks seeking revenge.

Aware of these people's concerns, the work team and all leaders repeatedly popularized the party's policy, helped those backbone elements overcome their fears, firmly expressed their determination to carry the policy through to the end and freely discussed the favorable situation whereby the world is moving toward great order and stability. They helped these factional backbone elements rid themselves of their illusions, scathingly criticize the factional theories and feudalistic personal loyalties and crush the "gang's rules and regulations."

They clearly defined the 16 requirements of a person's character, which can be summed up as "make one's problems clear, speak one's mind to the party and dare to expose misdeeds and atone for crimes through meritorious service." Under diverse conditions and in different stages, they made use of diverse typical examples to pave the way for others to follow, thus rapidly bringing about a favorable situation.

A woman liaison of that cohort of the "gang of four" who fought in the vanguard in the ministry knew a great deal about the conspiratorial activities of the factional ring-leaders. The work team and all the leaders patiently and meticulously carried out ideological work to help her clear up points with regard to the party's policy and bring about rapid changes in her stand. In exposing a case involving active counter-revolutionary activities conducted by that cohort of the gang in the ministry, it was she who provided clues leading to his arrest by the organ exercising dictatorship. The policy "LENIENCY TOWARDS THOSE WHO CONFESS THEIR CRIMES AND SEVERE PUNISHMENT TOWARD THOSE WHO REFUSE TO DO SO" is a sharp weapon for breaking up and eliminating the factional networks.

The work team and all leaders used typical examples and model persons as a guide to carry out party policy so everyone could understand it and be deeply inspired by it. The wife of that follower who fought for the "gang of four" at the forefront took part in the backbone elements counterrevolutionary conspiracy and perpetrated serious crimes. Her reactionary overbearing attitude was strong. After the arrival of the work team, she was silent for a while, determined to put up stubborn resistance. However, through repeated struggles and arduous ideological work, the work team and the leadership concerned finally made this "mute" speak. She revealed and confessed to more than 100 cases of wrongdoing. This change in her attitude was welcomed by the leadership and had an enormous affect on the ministry. After comparing themselves with this individual, some backbone elements in the gang's factional network realized they had nothing to worry about and took the initiative in making confessions. As for the very few backbone elements who persisted in their reactionary stand and who stubbornly resisted change, organizational measures were resolutely taken to deal with them. However, in order to save the majority of them, efforts were made to change their attitude instead of merely pushing them aside. In the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building, the deep pernicious influence of the "gang of four" caused some people to make mistakes or even commit crimes. By conscientiously implementing the policy laid down by the 11th CCP National Congress, the work team and all leaders did win over and save the majority of the backbone elements. Those very few unrepentant backbone elements of the gang's factional network were isolated and blows were dealt at them. Persons who could be won over through education were not pushed aside. In other words, the greatest efforts were made to help more people by educating them and by narrowing the target of attack.

Investigating the problem and, at the same time, doing well in changing one's ideology is a concrete manifestation of the principle of being firm and prudent. Those individuals involved and incidents connected with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power must be investigated thoroughly in order to avoid future problems. The bourgeois factional network must be completely smashed so that all evil can be wiped out. However, in dealing with the majority of persons in the gang's factional network, it is imperative to continue attempts to change their ideology and transform them in an effort to remodel them into new men. Only in this way is it possible to shatter the gang's factional network organizationally and, more importantly, to shatter it ideologically.

Because of the strict control the "gang of four" exercised over the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building, a number of backbone elements in their factional network had been deeply poisoned and had a stubborn attitude. For a long time they refused to confess their wrongdoing. Intensely hating them, the masses said these elements had "granite faces that were hard to shave." In view of this, the work team and all leaders organized the cadres and masses to study and restudy Chairman Mao's teachings and Chairman Hua's instructions on investigation work. As a result, the cadres and masses came to understand that good investigation work and good ideological work have the same goal and that on no account should they pay attention to one at the expense of ignoring the other. They also became aware that in order for a backbone element of the gang's factional network to confess he must change his thinking and outlook. The work team and leadership at all levels did not compromise when dealing with matters of principle. They made specific analyses of problems and offered reasonable solutions to them. In no circumstance did they treat the investigated individual harshly. When being investigated, some backbone elements of the gang's factional network worried about their families. In such cases the leadership sent someone to their homes to help overcome difficulties, propagate party policy, and inspire the families. This gave the families the feeling that the leadership and the masses were "winning them over" instead of "giving them a difficult time."

After analyzing each backbone element of the gang's factional network in the course of investigation, the work team and all leaders were of the opinion that the vast majority of the backbone elements had come from families of laboring people and had followed the party when they were young. They committed crimes and were victims of the poison of the "gang of four." Thus, except for a few, most of the backbone elements could be and should be won over and helped so they can change their ways. To arouse the class awareness of certain key individuals and incite hatred for the "gang of four," the work team made all-out efforts to conduct class education by leading the backbone elements in recalling past suffering and by contrasting such suffering with present-day happiness. This brought about very good results in making the backbone elements change their beliefs.

Some backbone elements of the factional network of the "gang of four" had followed the gang for years and had been deeply poisoned. They could not distinguish man from demon and could not determine what was true or false. Some had the desire to change their beliefs but could not because their minds had been too deeply affected by the "gang of four." They failed to see their mistakes and crimes and could neither alter their understanding of what they had done nor confess their problems. Some even continued to spread poison while relating their problems. In dealing with this situation the work team, when carrying out its investigation work, emphasized the clear distinction between the correct and erroneous lines, set forth facts, and discussed the issues. Struggles were carried out and people convinced through reasoned discussion. This made the backbone elements in the gang's factional network confess their crimes from the bottom of their hearts without complaint. They gave a reasonable account of their motives for engaging in conspiracy and intrigue, they truthfully stated that they had changed their beliefs, and they explicitly expressed their resolve to repent. In dealing with those individuals who had changed their stand and attitude and clearly confessed their wrongdoing, the work team continued to firmly educate them in order to lead them in reviewing the lessons learned in the party's 11th struggle between the two lines, in resolutely stoning for previous mistakes, and in completely transforming themselves into new men.

NEW TEXTILE INDUSTRY VICE MINISTER INTERVIEWED

OM021340Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 3 Mar 78 OV

(Text) Peking, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--Spinner Hao Chien-hsiu, a woman who became nationally famous as a model worker in the fifties, is today a vice-minister of textile industry.

"I'll work with the masses and contribute my share to expanding China's textile industry and bringing about the four modernizations," said the 43-year-old vice-minister who was appointed late last year in an interview with HSINHUA before International Women's Day.

As soon as she took up her new post, Hao Chien-hsiu visited all the departments and bureaus under the ministry to acquaint herself with actual conditions. She talked with many of the staff of the ministry and was particularly impressed by the experienced veteran cadres. "I mustn't leave the rank and file even though I've been promoted to this leading post." She expressed her wish to continue spending time in the textile mills and maintain close ties with the workers.

"I never dreamed that I, a poor girl who nearly starved to death in the old society, would be able to take part in running state affairs today." The cadre, a woman of medium height, gave an impression of excitement as she spoke.

Hao Chien-hsiu went to work at the No 6 state cotton mill in Tsingtao with the liberation of the port-city in 1949. She was among the first generation of workers in the new China, and she worked hard to master production techniques.

Modest, eager to learn and good at uniting her workmates, she had within two years successfully introduced a new but simple method for cutting down waste in cotton spinning to about one fifth of the then normal rate. Widespread use of the famed Hao Chien-hsiu economies in the use of raw materials, reduced costs and raised productivity in the Chinese textile industry.

Hao Chien-hsiu said: "I only did what I should, but the party and the people have honoured me greatly. I was given the title of model Youth League member and elected as a national model worker."

She recalled the happy occasions when Chairman Mao and Premier Chou received her. She was invited to attend the 1951 National Day celebrations in Peking, the year she had introduced the new method. At the grand state banquet she proposed a toast to Chairman Mao on behalf of all the workers present. Smiling, Chairman Mao nodded, accepted her cup and emptied it. The Chairman then bent to ask her name. Premier Chou En-lai, who was standing with Chairman Mao, introduced her. Chairman Mao shook her hand firmly and asked about the state of production in the mill. He encouraged her: "Study well and work with the others!" The Chairman and the premier then put their signatures in her notebook.

Chairman Mao received Hao Chien-hsiu on many subsequent occasions. Each reception inspired her with new courage to serve the people.

In 1953 the mill's party organization sent the spinner to study in the middle school for workers and peasants attached to People's University in Peking. Later she enrolled in the East China Textile Institute at Shanghai. She returned to the No 6 cotton mill in Tsingtao as a technician after graduating in 1962. Three years later, she became deputy director of the No 8 state cotton mill.

Recalling the wretchedness of her childhood, Mao Chien-hsiu said: "Without Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, there would be nothing for me; and without the liberation of the proletariat and the nation, there would be none of my present life."

She came from a poor working family in Tsingtao. Her father was a cart driver before liberation, and the family of eight could barely make ends meet. At nine years, Mao Chien-hsiu tried unsuccessfully at more than half a dozen cotton mills to get a job as a labourer in order to help her father.

"I started a new life as a real human being only after liberation when, along with many other girls of poor families, I started work at the mill.

"Everything was new for me in the new society. Take, for example, the cotton mill: The old system collapsed; the feudal foremen who had supervised the workers with whips all day long were overthrown; and the old insulting practice of searching women workers before they left the mill was abolished. My fellow workers took part in managing the mill and became the true masters of the mill. All of them worked energetically. Workers' inventions and their proposals for innovation and rationalization mushroomed.

"The people's government worked out everything for the workers. It publicized insurance regulations, set up schools for workers in their leisure time, and built workers living quarters, nurseries and kindergartens," Mao Chien-hsiu said enthusiastically.

She is devoted to the textile mills and to the industry. Even after she was given charge of the No 8 cotton mill, she continued to work side by side with the spinners. She led the workers in the launching of the mass movement to learn from Taching.

With the cooperation of the workers and after exhaustive tests, Mao Chien-hsiu succeeded in replacing the grain starch formerly used for sizing with a byproduct from seaweed farms. The new sizing method at the mill saved hundreds of tons of grain each year.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Mao Chien-hsiu was persecuted by the gang of four. But being a staunch fighter, she stood by the cadres and the masses throughout and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. She was elected to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the party's 11th national congress last year.

Mao Chien-hsiu's husband is a medical doctor. Both their children are doing well at school. Their ten-year-old daughter is interested in dancing, and her eight-year old brother is fond of drawing.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

HK021350Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 21 Feb 78 p 2 HK

[Commentary by NOHA reporter: "Large-Scale Development of Production With Scientific Research Setting the Pace--The Relationship Between Science and the Rate of Development of the Chemical Industry in Peking Municipality"]

[Text] What position should scientific research occupy in an industrial department, a factory or a plant? What is its relationship to the rate of productivity and development? A look at the development of the chemical industry in Peking Municipality will clearly answer these questions.

The rate of development of the chemical industry in Peking Municipality has been relatively fast. Immediately after liberation, it only produced a few processed products. At present, just the products managed by the municipal Chemical Bureau, including chemical raw materials, number in the thousands. The total industrial output value of the bureau has increased more than 700 times compared to that immediately after liberation. This enormous change is inseparable from the energetic development of scientific research.

Marx pointed out: "Labor productivity follows the unremitting progress and development of science and technology." Facts prove this. Take the Peking chemical plant, for example. In 1950, this plant could only produce the most ordinary and elemental kind of chemical reagent. There was little variety and yield, and the output value was low. Between 1957 and 1959, in line with the giant strides taken by the national economy, this plant vigorously grasped scientific research, which consequently led to a great development in production, and developed such new products as spectroscopic purity reagent, fundamental reagent, high purity reagent and organic specific reagent.

It even stepped beyond the boundary of chemical reagents into the trial manufacture and production of such products as plastic plasticizers, plastic inducing solvents, refrigeration freezing mixtures and photographic materials. In 1965, to meet the needs of Chinese science and technology to overtake and surpass advanced world levels, this plant began research on six new products. The plant's party committee called up a large number of scientists and technicians, organized them into six assault teams and set a demand on all the workshops and laboratories in the plant to give the greenlight for storming the objectives. Consequently, four of the products became important products of this plant. In 1970, to meet the development needs of the film, television and electronic industries, this plant again organized a special team and made a great effort to trial manufacture and produce the chemical materials required by these industries. This is how this plant has developed in slightly over 20 years from an enterprise producing only a single type of chemical reagent into a vastly diversified chemical enterprise serving various departments of natural defense, scientific research, industry, agriculture and medicine. It not only produces chemical reagents but also chemical raw materials, as well as special chemical products serving modern science and technology. Annual output value has increased from several hundred thousand at the very beginning to 110 million yuan, and the varieties of products have increased from slightly over 100 to 1,500. To develop production at a high speed, an enterprise must hold fast to class struggle and grasp the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment together, so that scientific research can set the pace for production. Especially following the great development of industry, "the whole process of production is not directly dependent on the skill of the laborers but on the technical application of science," and the conscientious grasping of scientific research has obviously become increasingly important. The "gang of four" arbitrarily labeled people engaged in scientific research and used the big stick against them. They even described the scientific proposition "scientific research should set the pace for production and construction" as "the most typical language of the theory of productive forces." This sinister gang of counterrevolutionaries vainly attempted to negate scientific experiment in the three great revolutionary movements and thus sabotage the cause of the whole socialist revolution and construction.

Although some comrades pay lip-service to the importance of grasping scientific research, they invariably feel that production is inflexible work whereas scientific research is flexible work. Scientific research can be postponed, and if not grasped this year can always be grasped next year. Consequently, scientific research is invariably put aside year after year, and production increases very slowly. This condition proves that these comrades do not really understand the importance of scientific research because they fail to see that if scientific research is not properly carried out, production will crawl behind at a snail's pace. If equipment, technique and variety are not innovated and we merely exploit our physical power and equipment without fully using the new science and technology, how can we raise productivity? Where can there be a giant stride forward in production? If we really desire, and not merely pretend, to want high speed, we should let scientific research set the pace for production and go all out for scientific experiment. Naturally, a contradiction exists in the concrete arrangement of production and scientific research. As long as we give full play to the initiative of the masses, grasp the three great revolutionary movements together and correctly handle the relationship between current production and long-term development, the contradiction will not be difficult to solve. At the beginning, the Peking synthetic fiber experimental plant only had one workshop and a single product. The plant's party committee was not only concerned about current production but also long-term development, and while making overall plans and proper arrangements for production, squeezed out at the same time some forces to strengthen the scientific and technical contingent and develop scientific experiment. Consequently, they have built 3 new workshops and developed 10 new products, and output value has increased more than 20 times. The No 3 Peking chemical plant has also grasped the three great revolutionary movements together and actively organized "three-in-one combination" groups within and outside the plant so that scientific research can set the pace for production. As a result, production has doubled. The experiences of these units have proved that as long as the party committee of an enterprise seriously pays attention and makes appropriate arrangements, they will not squeeze each other out, but on the contrary, will promote development with greater, faster, better and more economic results and enable the enterprise to have new methods and make new contributions every year.

RED FLAG COMMENTARY ON RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY

HK021315Y Peking RED FLAG No 2 in Chinese 2 Feb 78 pt 59-60 HK

[Commentary by Tung Yuan [5916 0626]: ("Create a High Speed")]

[Text] A new high tide to take full-scale strides forward in national economy is rising. Hundreds of millions of people are determined to build our country into a powerful, modern socialist country by the end of the century. We have to achieve not only greater speed in development than that of the capitalist countries but also greater speed in the first 8 years of the remaining 23 years than we made in the past 28 years. Is it possible for us to realize such a high speed? How can we realize the high speed? Some comrades have not yet found complete answers to these questions.

Wise leader Chairman Hua inspected Tangshan this New Year's Day. He highly praised the revolutionary spirit of the Tangshan working class and praised the Tangshan people's high speed in restoring and expanding production. Chairman Hua said: In the new year, we must grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," strengthen the people's ideological revolutionization, speed up the realization of the four modernizations and create a high speed. This call, which has great strategic significance, has charted the course for realizing high speed.

In order to create high speed, we must be bold enough to break away from conventions and initiate a new course. The heroic Tangshan people have done that. Tangshan was seriously affected by earthquakes. Almost all ground structures collapsed and all the coal pits were flooded. At that time, the "gang of four" and class enemies at home and abroad gloated over our disaster. They thought Tangshan would disappear from the earth and it would be many years before it could again produce coal. However, facts proved their predictions wrong. The Kailuan workers said gallantly: Earthquakes can sabotage our production and disrupt our lives, but they will never shake our determination to strive for high speed. They dared to break away from old conventions and initiate a new course. With the strong support of armymen and people throughout the country, it took them only 8 months to drain away the more than 160 million tons of flood water from the ground. They saved the pits and the coalfields, and set a new record in restoring mines. It took them only 17 months to overcome the effects of the quake and to bring the average daily output of coal back to 70,000 tons. The capitalist countries found these achievements unthinkable. The Tangshan working class and the Chinese people took pride in these achievements.

In blazing new trails and creating high speed, we are bound to encounter all sorts of difficulties. We must create conditions by all means to overcome predicaments. The Kailuan coal miners learned the Tashan people's "pioneering" spirit--the spirit to "go ahead with work when the conditions are available and when they are not available; go ahead by creating the necessary conditions." They set a typical model under which the old enterprise creates conditions, grasps the measures and realizes high speed. Before the quake, they doubled the coal output through tapping latent power, reform and transformation. In 6 year's time, one Kailuan was turned into two and the latent power contributed in developing high speed. After the quake, under even greater difficulties, they again created high speed in overcoming the effects of the quake and restoring and expanding production.

At present, we can see the exceedingly favorable situation of grasping the key link in running the country well and achieving initial success in 1 year. Meanwhile, we should also make an adequate estimate of the various difficulties resulting from the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four." It is certainly no easy task to achieve great success in 3 years and to speed up the realization of the four modernizations. Only by working energetically and ingeniously can we progress vigorously and quickly. For example, take the industrial front. There are inexhaustible latent powers in these enterprises. We must depend primarily on the present foundation and, like Kailuan, increase production through economy and achieve high speed by tapping latent powers. The newly developed and expanded enterprises are still insufficiently equipped. They have all the more need to create necessary conditions to go ahead. They must rely mainly on self-reliance. In preparing for the difficulties, they must bring the people's creativity and initiative into full play and exert all-out efforts to make revolution. We cannot create any condition or get hold of any fruit by just sitting there doing nothing and saying empty words and bragging. The idea of "waiting for help, depending on help and asking for help" crops up in the minds of some comrades whenever high speed is mentioned. They look to their superiors and stretch out their hands for help. They ask for investment, equipment and materials. It seems that in the absence of these conditions, they cannot make high speed. This is incorrect.

Should we follow the conventions and take the beaten track, or should we break away from conventions and blaze new trails? [paragraph continues]

Should we drag, make a lot of noise and "wait for help, depend on help and ask for help," or should we work hard and enthusiastically and create conditions by all means? These are the struggles of two kinds of ideologies for high speed. How should we settle this problem? It is of key importance to do a good job of people's ideological revolutionization. We must first grasp the leading body's ideological revolutionization. Miracles created in Kailuan supply the best proof. In Kailuan, they had a strong leading body and a ~~SPECIALLY MILITANT~~ heroic contingent which deserved the praise of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. In 1977, they won two great victories. They won a victory in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and won a victory in fighting the quake and in providing relief to disaster victims and restoring and expanding production. They realized a leap forward from MATTER TO CONSCIOUSNESS AND FROM CONSCIOUSNESS TO MATTER and their ideological revolutionization brought about high speed in production.

Let us respond with determination to the call of Chairman Hua. In the new year, let us join in the drive for ideological revolutionization and create high speed with bold actions.

AFP QUOTES 'INFORMED SOURCES' ON PENG TE-HUAI DEATH

OW031335Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

(Text) Peking, 3 Mar (AFP)--Marshal Peng Te-huai, one of the most prestigious and controversial figures in modern Chinese history, is dead usually well-informed sources in Peking said today. Chinese military circles are sure that the marshal, who today would have been aged 79, died at least a year ago, the same source said without revealing the circumstances of his death.

Peng Te-huai was one of the legends of the Chinese revolution and almost the equal of "the father of the Red Army", Marshal Chu Te. He was one of the most admired Chinese leaders and many top leaders, particularly military ones, would have liked to see him rehabilitated. Peng Te-huai at 28 was already a Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) army colonel when he joined the communist forces. He was a Long March hero, and when the republic was set up in 1949 he was almost as popular as Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chu Te. He signed the Korean Armistice in 1953 and became defence minister in 1954.

However, it is above all for his opposition to some of the economic policies of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung during the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958 that Peng Te-huai is remembered today. The criticisms he made at the enlarged Politburo conference at Lushan in Kiangsi Province in July 1959 caused much controversy in the Communist Party. He was charged with being "the head of an anti-party clique." He and his supporters were criticised and deprived of their functions at the plenary session of the 8th Central Committee which took place in August 1959. He was succeeded as defence minister by Marshal Lin Piao.

Marshal Peng Te-huai then had a series of minor posts until his arrest by Red Guards in 1966 in his native Hunan Province. He was brought to the capital, interrogated and criticised and in July 1967 he was paraded through the streets in disgrace. It is thought that he lived for some time in the central China province of Szechwan.

Gen. ... and Li-cheng, his former friend and chief of staff who was disgraced with him for the same reasons, was rehabilitated on August 1 last year, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army. This led to hopes in some quarters that Peng Te-huai would be rehabilitated but he has since been criticised several times by the press and by Chinese leaders.

L. 3 Mar 78

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PHC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Party Vice Chairman and Vice-Premier Marshal Yeh Chien-ying has criticised him since the death in September 1976 of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and he was criticised again by General Lo Jui-ching in a speech yesterday.

General Lo Jui-ching replaced General Huang Ko-cheng as army chief of staff in 1959 when Marshal Lin Piao became defence minister in 1959.

'RENNOWNED PATRIOT' LAO SHEH ESSAY APPEARS IN PEKING DAILY

OW031344Y Peking NCNA in English 1205 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

(Text) Peking, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--The PEKING DAILY recently carried an essay written in 1964 by late famous writer Lao Sheh. The essay tells the great changes that took place after liberation in a community of the Manchu and Mongolian nationalities in a county north of Peking. A native of Peking, Lao Sheh was born in 1899 to a family of the Manchu nationality. Among his best works is the novel "Rickshaw Boy" which has been translated into a number of foreign languages.

In the Editor's Note to the essay, the PEKING DAILY points out: Lao Sheh was a renowned patriotic writer. After liberation, he wrote many good works to express his love for Chairman Mao and sing praises of the Communist Party and socialism. In achieving this, the Editor's Note stressed, he worked hard under the leadership of the party to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and uphold the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

KWANGMING DAILY APPRAISES RULES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

HK030813Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 21 Feb 78 pp 1, 2 HK

[Article by the theoretical group of the Hupeh Provincial Education Bureau: "It is Imperative To Correctly Appraise the 60 Rules of Higher Education"]

[Summary] "During the current struggle to expose and criticize the 'two assessments' concocted by the 'gang of four,' people will naturally raise the question of how to correctly appraise the working rules temporarily enforced in institutes of higher learning directly under the Ministry of Education (hereafter called the '60 rules of higher education'). To wholly negate the achievements made on the education front in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, the 'gang of four' pinned on the document containing these rules the labels of 'letting professors manage schools,' 'putting intellectual education in the first position' and 'putting vocational work in command.' They babbled that this document 'had run wild to the extreme' in making the revisionist education line 'more systematic.' Their false accusations and remarks must be thoroughly criticized in order to chart the correct course and distinguish between right and wrong in line. This will help us achieve an accurate, comprehensive understanding and mastery of the system of Mao Tsetung Thought, make a real success of the proletarian revolution in education, improve the quality of education, and enlarge the scale and quicken the speed of the development of education."

Under what conditions were the 60 rules of higher education laid down? What were the historical backgrounds of their emergence? What role have they played? These questions must be answered first of all.

"In 1960, our country faced temporary economic difficulties because of the Soviet revisionists' perfidious attempt to strangle us economically and technically and serious natural disasters. Under these new historical conditions and for the sake of consolidating and carrying forward the fruits of victory won since the Great Leap Forward in 1958, the ninth plenary session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee charted the policy of readjustment, consolidating, filling out and raising standards. In 1961, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao personally guided the writing of an important document on people's communes and, meanwhile, called upon the whole party to make investigations, sum up experiences and formulate concrete policies for all fields. The 60 rules of higher education were drafted in the spirit of Chairman Mao's instructions, discussed at the party Central Committee's working conference at Lushan held under Chairman Mao's guidance in 1961, and eventually approved by the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. They were taken as an official document by the party Central Committee and delivered in September 1961 to the institutes of higher learning directly under the Ministry of Education for trial practice."

These 60 rules of higher education were charted under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee from beginning to end. However, in 1971 the "gang of four" concocted the "two assessments" and attempted to completely negate these rules. Chairman Mao pointed out that these rules had their merits and only their demerits should be criticized. Premier Chou also said these rules should be treated through the viewpoint of dividing one into two. But the "gang of four" and their followers like Chih Chun opposed and sealed off Chairman Mao's instructions and continued to maliciously attack the 60 rules and to intensify this attack. Kuomintang secret agent Chang Chun-chiao included this attack in an official document. This fully betrayed the gang's sinister intention of opposing the party and Mao Tsetung Thought.

The emergence of the 60 rules of higher education had its historical necessity. After liberation, education went through a number of changes under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. By 1958, we carried out Chairman Mao's policy of education. "On the front of higher education, the party's leadership over the schools was further strengthened. The bourgeois idea of education was exposed and criticized, the schools vigorously ran factories and farms, practiced the part-work part-study system and began to establish a new system combining teaching-learning, production and scientific research. A great change took place in the mental outlook of the teachers and students. They adopted a much better attitude toward productive labor and the working people. Large groups of new teachers grew up while the old teachers also made progress. A large number of new special courses of study were set up, numerous achievements were made in scientific research and the level of teaching of some courses was raised. The policy of 'walking on two legs' with regard to education was upheld and developed to an unprecedented scale, and a large number of useful persons were trained for the state. In a word, on the higher education front, an unprecedented inspiring scene of vigor and vitality appeared and new things emerged in an unending stream."

Of course, there were defects, chiefly: Unity and cooperation with nonparty intellectuals, especially the old teachers, were neglected. Too much time was devoted to labor and social activities, and the teaching of basic courses was insufficient, with the result that the quality of some courses was impaired. It was therefore highly essential at that time to fully confirm the achievements, sum up experience and lay down rules to specify what should be done and what should not be done, so that the party's education policy could be carried out better and the education revolution could continue along the correct path. The formulation and trial practice of the 60 rules of higher education played this historic role.

The "gang of four" wantonly vilified the 60 rules of higher education as advocating "putting intellectual education in the first position." This was a lie. In a class society all classes conduct education in their own interests and put moral education in the first position. The 60 rules of higher education constantly put proletarian moral education in the first position and advocated that students should develop morally, intellectually and physically. They also required all specialties to strengthen the teaching of political theories. The teaching of political theories accounted for about 10 percent of the time set aside for science and engineering courses and about 20 percent of the time set aside for art courses to help the students raise the political and ideological levels. It was also laid down that students should take part in productive labor for 1 month or 1 and 1/2 months a year. All these aimed at training the students to be both Red and expert.

By attacking the 60 rules of higher education for "putting intellectual education in the first position," the "gang of four" were actually against university students taking the Red and expert road and against the all-round implementation of the party's education policy. They hindered improvement of the quality of higher education, pushed the "obscurantist policy" and practiced cultural despotism.

The "gang of four" made a big noise about one of the 60 rules that specified institutes of higher learning should lay emphasis on teaching and strengthen the teaching of basic theories.

"Should institutes of higher learning 'lay emphasis on teaching' and train 'specialists'? There was a fundamental difference in this question between us and the 'gang of four.' It was pointed out in the 60 rules of higher education that the institutes of higher learning should 'lay emphasis on teaching' and make appropriate arrangements for teaching, scientific research and productive labor. But the 'gang of four' vilified all these as 'putting intellectual education in the first position.' Let us imagine. If a school is not allowed to lay emphasis on teaching, doesn't it sound as absurd as not allowing a factory or a village to lay emphasis on production? When a school does not conduct teaching, its students will not become knowledgeable and learn skills. What can the students contribute to the revolution and construction? Under the cloak of opposing "putting intellectual education in the first position," the "gang of four" wanted to turn our institutes of higher learning into their tools for usurping party and state power.

There was nothing wrong with strengthening the teaching of basic theories and the training of basic skills. If the institutes of high learning failed to bring up Red and expert students of various specialties, the four modernizations would be hindered, not to mention attaining the advanced world level. The "gang of four" clamored that the institutes of higher learning would "offer only one specialty, i.e., the specialty of struggling against the capitalist roaders," and bring up one kind of person, i.e., "staunch fighters who have horns on their heads and thorns on their bodies and struggle against the capitalist roaders." This served their purpose of usurping party and state power.

The "gang of four" and their sinister lieutenants charged the 60 rules of higher education with advocating "letting professors manage schools." With regard to the question of leadership of schools, we hold that institutes of higher learning should perseveringly follow the party's leadership and bring the role of their administrative personnel into full play. "With regard to the system of leadership, Chairman Mao pointed out that while all enterprises in capitalist countries practice the one-chief system, socialist enterprises should be managed in a way basically different from the capitalist enterprises. [paragraph continues]

We are practicing the system of holding the factory director responsible under the leadership of the party committee. This system strictly distinguishes itself from the managerial system of capitalist enterprises. The 60 rules of higher education laid down that teachers' enthusiasm must be fully aroused. This conformed to Chairman Mao's consistent teaching. We will mobilize all professors, lecturers, assistant lecturers and scientific researchers to serve the proletarian cause of education, culture and science. In line with the party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding intellectuals, it was specifically laid down in the 60 rules of higher education that intellectuals should be mobilized to show their enthusiasm for socialism. The 'gang of four' vilified the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals and the unity and cooperation with nonparty people as 'letting professors manage schools.' Their evil intention was to impair relations between the party and nonparty people and between the party and intellectuals, to undermine the party's leadership over institutes of higher learning and to hinder implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in institutes of higher learning."

Summing up the rich experience of our party in strengthening its leadership over institutes of higher learning, the 60 rules of higher education clearly pointed out: "The party committees of institutes of higher learning are the basic organizations of the Chinese Communist Party in these institutes. They are the leading core in the work of these institutes and exercise unified leadership over this work." They also laid down in detail that party organizations at all levels in institutes of higher learning must strictly observe democratic centralism and apply the principle of combining collective leadership and division of responsibility. They summed up and systematized the experience of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in institutes of higher learning in the past decade and more. But the "gang of four" babbled that the 60 rules of higher education "had gone to the extreme in intensively enforcing the revisionist line of education." What they said applied very well to themselves. They formed a clique for private ends, advocated "suspecting all and toppling all," called for "kicking away the party committees in making revolution" and wildly undermined the party's leadership over higher education. They really had run wild to the extreme.

The gang's accusation of "putting vocational work in command" was still more absurd. "The 60 rules of higher education asked teachers to diligently study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to consciously remold their thinking and to conscientiously dig into their specialties in order to continuously raise their professional level and march forward along the Red and expert road. They also asked party organizations at all levels of institutes of higher learning to warmly and patiently help intellectuals to go on transforming their world outlook and to insure that teachers devote five-sixths of their working days to vocational work. They demanded that the party's leading cadres of institutes of higher learning make strenuous efforts to master their work under the premise of putting politics in command so they would gradually become experts. How could all these be related to 'putting vocational work in command?' Politics is not an empty, abstract concept. People of all trades serve proletarian politics through their vocational work. How can a teacher serve proletarian politics if he is not well versed in this vocational work and lacks the practical skills of teaching? The 'gang of four' vilified the efforts to dig into vocational work for the revolution as 'putting vocational work in command.' They actually were against the goal of becoming both Red and expert and opposed proletarian politics."

The formulation and trial practice of the 60 rules of higher education were an important step to consolidate and develop our revolution in education. The 'gang of four' turned facts upside down and babbled that these 60 rules were "a vengeful counterattack" on the 1958 educational revolution. Actually, these 60 rules were a scientific summary of this educational revolution. Their aim was to carry achievements forward and overcome defects so as to promote the educational revolution.

Proletarian educational revolution is a newborn thing. "It is wrong to negate newborn things. It is also wrong not to solve problems arising in the course of their development. Liu Shao-chi and the 'gang of four' represented decadent social forces. They could not possibly protect newborn things. The struggle regarding them was very complicated. Liu Shao-chi vilified newborn things as 'topsy-turvy, messy and one-sided.' He exaggerated the sidestreams and negated the mainstream. The 'gang of four' waved the flag of 'protecting the newborn things,' only allowing others to praise them and prohibiting others from helping them. They attempted to develop the sidestreams and strangle the mainstream."

The educational cause's incompatibility with economic construction is a contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base. This contradiction needs to be resolved gradually in the course of continuous struggle. From 1958 to 1961, the masses created rich experience in developing education. Guided by Chairman Mao's idea of education, they seriously summed up this experience and discovered in it objective laws, which were inherent and not created by wishful thinking. This posed a problem they urgently needed to solve in order to march forward continuously. In the course of its development, the educational revolution sometimes entailed destruction or reorganization, which had to be carried out in an earth-shaking manner, penetratingly and meticulously. However, the 'gang of four' vilified our progress as "a vengeful counterattack."

The Marxist theory of knowledge tells us that knowledge cannot be accomplished by a single attempt. When we say that the mainstream of the 60 rules of higher education was correct, we mean that they were basically compatible with the objective needs of the educational revolution at that time, and we do not mean that they did not entail shortcomings and mistakes. "During their trial practice, these rules were hindered and sabotaged by the Liu Shao-chi counterrevolutionary revisionist line, adversely affecting our thinking and our work. For this reason, Chairman Mao sternly pointed out in his famous speech during the spring festival in 1964: The orientation and line of education are correct but the method is incorrect. In my opinion, education needs to be transformed. But the present situation is not good enough. The method is incorrect, chiefly because of Liu Shao-chi's interference and sabotage. Of course, our work also has problems, including those in the 60 rules of higher education. But, the problems in the 60 rules of higher education are determined by the relativity of knowledge and are different in nature from Liu Shao-chi's interference and sabotage.

"At present, we must apply Mao Tsetung Thought in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the 'gang of four' in light of actual conditions. We must seriously sum up the experience of both the positive and negative sides in educational work in the past 28 years and continue to sum up fresh experience at present. [paragraph continues]

"In so doing, we may learn many useful things from the 60 rules of higher education and use the fresh experience to enrich, replenish and improve these rules so that these rules will become a crystallization of the summing up of experience of both the positive and negative sides in higher education in the past 28 years and may be used as a guide to our work and as an example for conducting higher education. This is one of our present tasks. This, too, is the only Marxist scientific approach."

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED, STUDENTS IN CLASS

OW031025Y Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--China's college enrollment work for 1977 has been successfully completed. Since the end of February the new students have been entering their colleges and universities with joy and enthusiasm. These new students are the first batch of freshment enrolled since the smashing of the "gang of four". Most of them are young workers, peasants, educated youth who had gone down to the countryside, veteran armymen and cadres. The rest are new graduates from middle school and a small number of outstanding middle school students.

The college enrollment work was done under the leadership of the party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Every college seriously studied the list of those who passed the exams, evaluated personal wishes, moral, intellectual and physical conditions and after careful comparison made their final selections. The high standard of students for key colleges was guaranteed by letting these colleges pick first. It is the unanimous view of the college administrative personnel that the newly enrolled students have a comparatively high level of political consciousness, are physically healthy, have mastered a certain amount of basic knowledge and have the ability to analyse and solve problems.

As for the family background of these students, take Peking University as an example. Over 70 percent of them are children of workers, poor and lower middle peasants and revolutionary intellectuals living in 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Entrance examinations were held throughout the country last year to guarantee the educational standards of the new students and many outstanding students were thus discovered. The new students have an educational level equivalent to middle school graduates with some good ones already up to college freshmen and sophomore levels. Each of the over 800 students enrolled by Tsinghua University have average grades of 82 in politics, language, mathematics, physics and chemistry.

Among the new students, quite a few come from the countryside and have practical experience. Some have made new achievements in their work. Li Sai-mu, a worker at the transistor laboratory of Tsingtao city, Shantung Province, made, together with his workmates, a coloured liquid crystal digital display which was up to world standards. He was recommended by his factory leaders and workers to a university. Now he has become a student in the Electronics Department of Tsinghua University.

Liu Hsueh-hung, a Peking Middle School graduate, settled in a village in Miyun County under the Peking Municipality. She got good marks in all courses in the college entrance examinations.

1. 3 Mar 78

b 10

FRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In the Chinese language exam, she wrote an article entitled "My Year of Struggle" in which she, in a fluent and elegant style, described her deep impressions and what she gained from her re-education by the commune peasants in the movement to learn from Tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. The article was printed in the PEOPLE'S DAILY on February 19. Liu Hsueh-hung is now enrolled in the Department of Journalism of Peking University.

The reform in the college enrollment system has opened up vast vistas for the selection of promising and talented youngsters. Cadres of Peking and Tsinghua universities in charge of the enrollment of students told newsmen that when the gang of four ran amuck, most of the students enrolled had only junior middle school or even primary school level. It was very difficult to teach them because their level was so low. The gang also poisoned the minds of the younger generation. They blocked the comprehensive implementation of Chairman Mao's line in education and sabotaged the building of the intellectual ranks of the working class. This created a big gap in the training of scientific and technical personnel. Now our new students meet high standards and we will have qualified successors for the four modernizations. Our country is full of promise.

Various places paid special attention to enrolling good barefoot doctors, commune school teachers and spare-time agro-technicians into medical colleges, teacher institutes and agricultural universities. Among the newly-enrolled students are young people of the Chuang, Mongolian, Tibetan, Hui, Uighur, Yao, Yi, Korean and other minority nationalities, young compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and returned young Chinese from abroad. The new students enrolled by Tsinghua University are from 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Their average age is 20.2.

At present, institutions of higher learning are giving necessary preparations for the start of the new year. Many universities and colleges have added new equipment, and classrooms and dormitories have been repainted.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS PHOTOSYNTHESIS FORUM

OW031002Y Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese scientists are studying photosynthesis as a means to raising crop yields, exploiting new energy sources and throwing some light on the origin and evolution of life, metabolism and the conversion of energy. A forum was recently held here by the Chinese Academy of Sciences to exchange research results and experience, analyse the progress made at home and abroad and map out a plan for future photosynthesis research. The attention is being paid to raising the efficiency of utilizing light energy, explaining the mechanism of photosynthesis and introducing artificial photosynthesis in making the researches. Attending this forum were researchers and teachers in biology, agricultural sciences, chemistry and physics from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as factory technicians and representatives of commune members.

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE IN ANHWEI CONCLUDING

HK030130Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 70 (b)

[Summary] The Anhwei provincial science and technology conference concluded in Hefei on the afternoon of 27 February after a 7-day session. Some 1,000 representatives from the science and technology front of various places participated. They listened to the speeches of leading comrades of the provincial party committee and discussed the provincial work report on science and technology and the provincial science plan. They criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei in sabotaging science and technology. They also exchanged experiences in scientific and technical work.

The closing ceremony was held on the afternoon of 27 February. Ku Cho-hsin, Wang Kuang-yu, Jen Chih-pin, Liu Lien-min, Yang Wei-ping, Hu Tan, Meng Chia-chin, Kuo Ti-hsiang and Li Chen-tung, responsible comrades of the Anhwei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the closing ceremony. Responsible comrades of provincial-level departments concerned were also present. Comrade Wang Kuang-yu, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Comrade Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech.

Comrade Ku Cho-hsin noted that Anhwei is still lagging very far behind in its current tasks as compared with the country's advanced areas. He said we must be modest, cautious and solidly do a good job of all work. He stressed the importance of continuing to implement the party's policy on intellectuals, of mobilizing all positive factors and of turning negative factors into positive ones. He said at present it is necessary to continuously and tightly grasp this work well. It is imperative to get a good grasp on solving the problems of those units which have not revoked technical titles. It is essential to confer technical titles first and to seriously handle this issue. Units must not promote scholasticism. It is imperative to quickly and seriously cultivate those scientists, technicians and technical cadres whose screening has not been finished and those who have been the victim of improper conclusions. It is necessary to gradually solve the problem of husband and wife scientists and technicians being separated over a long period. We must quickly transfer those people whose knowledge is not being used in their work to scientific and technical posts in order to utilize their specialty. It is imperative to guarantee that scientists and technicians devote at least five-sixths of their time every week to their work. Leading cadres of scientific research departments must continuously improve the art of leadership."

Comrade Ku Cho-hsin noted: "At present, various scientific research units must do a good job of bolstering leadership groups and strengthen leadership. He said leadership groups of many scientific research units, including universities, have already been readjusted and have attached importance to scientific and technical work. However, the leadership force of some scientific research units has not been augmented and strengthened. Some units are still facing the problem of softness, laziness and looseness, which must be solved." Party committee secretaries and cadres in the rear service must cooperate in order to advance scientific research work.

Comrade Ku Cho-hsin said in conclusion that at present we must augment and perfect the outline of our province's scientific and technical plan. The large units of various prefectures, municipalities and counties must formulate their own plans.

The provincial Science Committee must hold meetings on special topics and implement the provincial scientific and technical plan. It is imperative to augment and strengthen key research units and increase the number of scientific research personnel. In scientific research it is necessary to pay attention to raw materials and spare parts production. It is essential to extensively conduct various academic exchange activities and to conduct the mass movements of technical innovation and revolution. Leading organs must do a very good job of serving scientific research at the grassroots level.

After Comrade Ku Cho-jisin finished his speech, Comrade (Pai Yang), vice chairman of the provincial Science Committee, read the good reports and letters of congratulations from various places throughout the province. (Wei Pin), vice chairman of the provincial Science Committee, read the namelist of progressive collectives and individuals attending the provincial science and technology conference.

ANHWEI PLANS TO BUILD HUAIPERI INTO GRAIN BASE DISCUSSED

HKD30220Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "On 18 February the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held the second working meeting of directors [as heard]. The meeting concentrated on discussing plans for building Huaipei into a commodity grain base. Vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee in Hefei and responsible comrades of the departments concerned attended the meeting. Comrade Ku Cho-jisin presided over the meeting.

"The meeting held: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have included Huaipei District as a national commodity grain base. This is a glorious and arduous task. Fulfilling this task is very significant for implementing Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, for consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for quickening the pace of the building of our province's national economy.

"The participants noted that Huaipei is situated on the plain and has fertile soil, temperate weather and sufficient rainfall. It has rich underground sources of water and very great potential for production. It has good natural conditions for being built into a commodity grain base." We must be determined to go all out to quickly build Huaipei into a commodity grain base.

"The meeting put forward the target of developing and increasing agricultural production in Huaipei District according to the relevant demands of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress and the actual situation of Huaipei. By 1980, the per-mou grain output must surpass the target set in the National Agricultural Development Program and reach 600 catties. By 1985 the per-mou grain output must exceed the target for the area south of the Yangtze River and exceed 800 catties. While vigorously promoting grain production we must greatly increase the output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, pigs and forestry. The income of commune members must correspondingly increase by a relatively large margin."

To fulfill the above target and to build Huaipei into a commodity grain base, it is imperative to carry out various tasks. It is necessary to go all out to actively transform the conditions of production and production techniques in Huaipei. Water conservancy is the lifeblood of agriculture. It is essential to fundamentally transform the conditions of farmland water conservancy in Huaipei District. In northern Huaipei, where the major disaster is drought, the main effort should be spent on exploiting underground water and on vigorously developing irrigation by well water as well as irrigation by rivers and furrow irrigation.

In central and southern Huaipei, where the main disasters are waterlogging and drought, drainage ponds and drainage and irrigation stations must be built so water can be drained during waterlogging and used for irrigation during drought. In 3 years, Huaipei District must strive to achieve 1 mu of farmland per person, which guarantees good harvests irrespective of drought or waterlogging. In 8 years, it must basically achieve good harvests everywhere, irrespective of drought or flood, and stable and high yields. By the end of this century, it must succeed in drawing water from rivers in the south to the north, in irrigating by ditches, in draining by hidden ditches, in popularizing sprinkler irrigation and in thoroughly transforming the features of Huaipei's water conservancy system.

Manure is the food of plants. We must try in every way to increase fertilizers. Industry must gradually supply a large amount of chemical fertilizers. In addition, we must greatly increase organic manure through breeding, sewing and accumulating. It is imperative to greatly develop green manure and to actively develop pig raising and manure accumulation.

The meeting also noted that it is essential to gradually reform the cultivation system and to rationally carry out crop rotation. It is imperative to gradually promote superior seed strains. We must quicken the pace of agricultural mechanization and gradually achieve mechanization of the main operations. It is necessary to strengthen the building of the agricultural science and technology force and of scientific research organs, and to augment and strengthen the four-level agroscientific network. By so doing we can speed up the progress of building Huaipei into a commodity grain base.

The meeting noted: "The most fundamental way to speed up the development of agriculture and to quickly build Huaipei District into a commodity grain base is to rely on the spirit of Tachai. It is necessary to persistently and truly learn from Tachai and to build Tachai-type counties of high quality. At present, we must tightly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and closely integrate it with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. It is essential to deeply criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei and deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the assaults of capitalist power. It is necessary to deeply conduct education in the party's basic line and to rectify the party, the work style and leadership groups. It is imperative to solidly push forward the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country."

"Various places must continue to seriously implement party economic policies in rural areas and provincial party committee regulations regarding several existing problems in rural economic policies. Under the unified guidance of the country's economic plan, we must give full play to production teams' right of self-determination in production and further mobilize the socialist activism of cadres and masses." Party committees at all levels in Huaipei District must thoroughly strengthen leadership and organize various forces. Under unified plans and command, we must divide the work among ourselves, cooperate with one another and fight well the battle to build the commodity grain base.

"Various trades and professions throughout the province must foster the ideology of taking agriculture as the foundation and vigorously support agriculture and the building of the Huaipei commodity grain base. They must make new contributions to achieving agricultural modernization as early as possible."

"The meeting discussed and approved the draft of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee's preliminary plan on the Huaipei commodity grain base. It decided to distribute the plan to revolutionary committees at all levels in Huaipei District and to mobilize the masses to seriously discuss and implement the plan. The meeting also demanded that in connection with their conditions, various places formulate specific local measures and plans so that the building of the Huaipei commodity grain base will truly become the combat task of the 16 million people throughout Huaipei."

BRIEFS

ANHWEI NPC REACTION--The people of Hefei Municipality joyfully hail the holding of the first session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. They say that the Fifth NPC has drawn a magnificent blueprint for the new era. On the evening of 26 February, many of them held forums to discuss the holding of the NPC. Many factories have boosted output to welcome the congress. Upon learning this news, delegates taking part in the Anhwei science and technology conference pledged to realize the four modernizations within this century. PLA units stationed in Anhwei pledged to implement Chairman Mao's important instruction, "It is necessary to be prepared for war," and are striving to raise army building to a new level. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 78 HK]

KIANGXI SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS--The cadres, scientists and technicians on the agriculture, forestry, water, science and technology fronts in Fuzhou Prefecture have vigorously conducted scientific experiments. In 1977 the prefecture promoted the planting of cross-bred paddy rice over a large area and set a record in grain output. The prefectoral Hydroelectricity Bureau has vigorously engaged in the innovation of drainage and irrigation by electric power. It has actively promoted a new method of pumping water. As a result, last year the prefecture saved 1.8 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 2.3 million tons of diesel fuel and 200,000 yuan of pumping expenses and expanded the irrigation area by 80,000 mou. The bureau has been commended by the central authorities and the provincial departments concerned. [Nanchang Kiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 78 HK]

KIANGXI BEET PRODUCTION--To achieve sugar self-sufficiency and support construction of the country, various counties throughout Kiangxi have strived to promote beet production and scored success. Last winter Tunghsiang County transplanted beets on 5,000 mou of land and the average per-mou output reached 1 ton. At present, various localities are making preparations to reap beets transplanted last winter. [Nanchang Kiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 HK]

NANCHANG NEW BOILERS--Since last year a number of key light and chemical industry enterprises in Nanchang Municipality have modified old boilers into fully-fluidized boilers. Sixteen of these boilers have been put into operation so far. In the past year they burned 200,000 tons of low-quality coal. These boilers can produce more steam, thus greatly speeding up the development of production. Most production boilers in a number of key enterprises of the light and chemical industry systems are old. They require high-quality coal of more than 5,000 kilocalories. Their coal consumption is high, burning is bad and they produce little steam. After being modified into fluidized boilers, they only require coal of around 2,000 kilocalories. The heat efficiency of the boilers has generally gone up to 70 percent and the rate of coal savings has reached 50 percent. [Nanchang Kiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 78 HK]

KIANGSI PREFECTURE AGRICULTURE --Last year, Shangjao Prefecture vigorously whipped up an upsurge in learning from Tachai in agriculture and in building Tachai-type counties throughout the country. During the year every county throughout the prefecture increased production. For the first time per-mou grain output exceeded the target set in the National Agricultural Development Program. The output of cotton and oil-bearing crops and the number of pigs greatly increased. The prefecture also scored great achievements in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 78 HK]

KIANGSU EMULATION CAMPAIGN--Nanking, 29 Feb--Industry and transport in Kiangsu Province scored a record January output this year, largely attributed to a socialist emulation campaign. Total January output value was 20 percent higher than in the same month of 1977, and better than all previous Januaries. The emulation campaign started at the Hanchiao pits of the Hauchou mining administration. It spread to power, metallurgy, machine-building, textiles and transport, as workers of the whole province pledged to vie with one another for more output, better quality and lower expenditure of materials during the year's first 100 days. In Hauchou city alone, over 300 industrial enterprises are taking part. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW]

HUNAN EXHIBITION IN KIANGSU--An exhibition of art works entitled "Chairman Hua in Hunan" sponsored by the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee closed in Nanking, Kiangsu province, on 19 February. Since its opening on 31 January the exhibition received nearly 120,000 visitors. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1050 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW]

SHANGHAI HEALTH MEETING--The 1977 Shanghai Municipal congress of advanced collectives and advanced workers on the health front has held on the afternoon of 21 February. During the congress, 36 units, 545 advanced collectives, 275 advanced workers and 276 activists were commended by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The congress was attended by more than 18,000 health workers, cadres and leading comrades in charge of public health work from district and country-level bureaus, colleges and universities, communes, neighborhoods, factories, PLA units, stationed in Shanghai, and medical research institutes. Also present at the congress were Yen Yu-min, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, Yang Kai, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and leading comrades of various municipal departments concerned. In addition to exchanging experiences in preventing and eradicating diseases, the congress called on health workers to launch the spring patriotic health campaign to eliminate schistosomiasis in Shanghai. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 22 Feb 78 OW]

HUPEH 'FERVENTLY' HAILED HOLDING OF SECOND PLENUM

HK270925V Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "Armymen and people throughout the province are fervently hailing the successful holding of the second plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They are determined to resolutely respond to the call of wise leader Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and strive to build our country into a great, modern and powerful socialist state.

"After the publication of the communique of the second plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, party organizations at all levels and the masses of party members, cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals throughout the province seriously studied the important speech of wise leader Chairman Hua at the second plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and its communique with great excitement and were deeply educated and encouraged. They deeply believe that under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Fifth National People's Congress will be a congress of unity and victory. They studied the communique, talked about the excellent situation and vowed to work hard in honor of the Fifth National People's Congress."

Various factories, mines, enterprises, production brigades, research institutes, PLA units and other units also held forums and various kinds of meetings to hail the holding of the second plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

CONFERENCE IN KWANGSI DISCUSSES SPRING FARMING

HK030820V Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 1 March the Kwangsi Regional Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference calling on all places to concentrate their efforts on making a success of spring farming and to do everything possible to reap a bumper, early rice harvest. Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: The current situation in spring farming in Kwangsi is excellent. The counties recently held congresses of progressives in learning from Tachai which summed up achievements, exchanged experiences, cited the progressives, conveyed the spirit of the regional CCP Committee's rural work conference, further implemented the party's rural economic policies and improved commune management. In general, the region has collected 20 to 30 percent more manure than last year. Some 18 million mou were plowed during the winter. The region has completed 1,600 km of water channels and expanded the area of farmland providing stable and high yields irrespective of flood or drought by 530,000 mou. Spring-harvested crops are growing well and a bumper harvest is in sight.

The conference demanded that the region carry out the following tasks in order to do a good job of spring farming:

1. Expose and criticize the gang of four, making a success of the third campaign of exposure and criticism. "It is necessary to strike hard blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies, criticize capitalist tendencies and mobilize cadre and mass activism for working hard to build socialism. It is necessary to seriously convey and implement the spirit of the regional CCP Committee's rural work conference and organize the masses to discuss it, implement it in a concrete way and translate it into action.

"We must further implement the principles of taking grain as the key link, insuring all-round development and running communes industriously, frugally and democratically, and implement all policies on production management, labor management, and remuneration and distribution. The regional Revolutionary Committee's 'Regulation on Several Questions in Strengthening the Management of the People's Communes' has been printed and circulated. All places must rapidly convey it to production teams, hand over the policies to the masses and apply the policies to mobilize the masses' activism for doing a good job of spring farming.

2. Grasp the key points in production without missing the season. The spring farming season is already very pressing, but some places are making slow progress. It is now necessary to do a good job of planting spring maize on time and take precautions against frost damage to rice seedlings. It is necessary to insure the completion of the plan for sowing hybrid rice. Sowing plans for sugarcane must also be formulated. We must also prepare fully for sowing other crops, such as peanuts, beans, tobacco and alfalfa. We must strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's afforestation plans.

3. Do everything possible to do a good job of spring irrigation and insure the fulfillment of the rice transplanting plan. "Due to lack of rain last year, water stored in the region's reservoirs is now about 20 percent less than at this time last year. Moreover, the distribution is uneven. Some early rice fields are seriously short of water. All places must embrace the idea of fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest and do a good job of guarding against and fighting drought. We must use water in a planned, rational and economical way, and strengthen management and control over the use of water." Places short of water must exploit underground sources. It is necessary to overhaul drainage and irrigation equipment, such as pumps, and to make preparations for artificial rain-making. We must also select trial points for sprinkler irrigation.

4. It is necessary to do a good job of tending the spring-harvested crops and strive for high yields. Manpower must be arranged for this to insure that tending is not relaxed until the bumper harvest is in our hands. Seed plots must be reserved in accordance with the region's 1978 winter sowing plan and the necessary adjustments should be made in the light of local seed shortages or surpluses.

5. It is necessary to concentrate agricultural machinery for spring farming. "At the end of 1977 the region possessed 76,000 agricultural tractors of all types. The number of other farm machines has also increased year by year. We must give full play to the role of the existing farm machinery and concentrate it for spring farming." Overhaul and maintenance work must be done well.

The conference called on leaders at all levels to plunge into the frontline to strengthen leadership. Leading comrades of the regional CCP committee have already gone there and the leaders of prefectures, counties and communities should also go down. All sectors of the economy must strengthen support for spring farming. It is necessary to further arrange the masses' lives well.

I. 3 Mar 78

H 3

FRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CANTON PLA CONGRESS OF PROGRESSIVES ENDS

HK030810Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Canton PLA units congress of representatives of progressive units and individuals in learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company and in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects concluded on 2 March. Chou Te-li, a responsible comrade of the leading organs of the Canton PLA units, presided at the closing ceremony. Chiang Hsieh-yuan, deputy commander of the Canton units, delivered a summation report entitled, "Deeply Conduct the Movements To Learn From Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, Grasp the Key Link in Running the Army Well and Be Prepared for War."

During the congress the delegates seriously studied Chairman Mao's instructions on strengthening army building and the important instructions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng. They exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in attacking and negating the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission and in sabotaging the building of the PLA and militia. They reviewed successes achieved in the movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the activities to put militia work on a sound basis in three aspects. Speeches were made by 51 delegates.

At the closing ceremony Wu Chung, deputy commander of the Canton PLA units, read an order awarding the title "Hard-Bone 6th Company-type company" to 64 companies and citing 25 cadres and fighters as Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters, 35 units as progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis in 3 aspects, and 5 cadres and militiamen as Lei Feng-type people's armed forces cadres and militiamen. In addition, 26 units which have done well in learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company were cited as progressive units.

"The congress issued a letter of proposal to all cadres, fighters and militiamen of the canton PLA units demanding that the units and militia be built into a great steel wall capable of withstanding the tests of modern warfare and any political upheaval.

KWANGTUNG COUNTY STRESSES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

HK030255Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Kaiping County CCP Committee has helped the basic-level rural cadres improve their standard of grasping policies, thus stimulating spring farming. In recent years, due to the gang of four's influence, rural policies have been sabotaged to varying degrees in this county. Since winter's beginning the county CCP committee has discovered that cadres and masses urgently demand the implementation of policies and the majority of cadres are implementing them in accordance with central authority instructions and the regulations of the 60 articles. It has also discovered that a few cadres still have a weak concept of the policies and dare not boldly implement them.

The county CCP Committee held: "The rural basic-level cadres are the specific executors of party principles and policies. Only by helping them strengthen their concept of policies can we insure implementation of party policies."

After the spring festival, seven leading members of the committee went to various communes and brigades to help commune CCP committees hold meetings of cadres of three levels to propagate party rural economic policies, to check up on the implementation of the policies and to help commune and brigade cadres solve problems in good time.

(Shihtsui) commune is located in a hilly area and has 20,000 mu of dry land. It is a suitable area for diversification. However, leading members of the commune party committee could not distinguish between attaching much importance to sideline production and little to agriculture, on the one hand, and taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development on the other. They tended to concentrate on the simple economy. County CCP Committee leaders helped them study Chairman Hu's instructions and the regulations of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee on rural policies and sum up the experiences of a brigade which had done well in diversifying. As a result the commune party committee revised this year's production plans and expanded the area sown to industrial crops.

FORMER RESEARCH GRADUATE SYSTEM REVIVED IN KWANGTUNG

HK030440Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] Institutions of higher education in Kwangtung have revived the system of research graduates which had been interrupted for more than 10 years. Research graduate application work for 1978 commenced on 1 March. After liberation, the province, annually expanded the types and numbers of research graduates and trained a number of Red and expert research graduates. Most became backbone elements in scientific research and education. Later, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the research graduate system was abolished.

"After the gang of four was smashed, with the approval of wise leader Chairman Hu, the party Central Committee, the State Council and institutions of higher education in the country decided to revive the research graduate system. After the Ministry of Education held a conference on research graduates at the end of last year, institutions of higher education in Kwangtung formulated plans for enrolling and cultivating research graduates in accordance with state needs and institutional conditions. Stress has been placed on basic science and borderline science for filling in gaps in the nation and catching up with and surpassing advanced world standards, and on new technology which is closely connected with agriculture, industry and national defense."

Specialities for which research graduates are being enrolled this year include theoretical physics, mathematics, computer mathematics, theory and practical research in gravitation physics, optics, metal physics, organic chemistry, high polymer chemistry and physics, botany, entomology, ichthyology, embryology, economic geography, literature, Chinese language, ancient written characters, history, philosophy and history of philosophy at Chungshan University; machine building techniques, radio technology, subtropical buildings, theory of structural engineering, radio communications, and solid geometry at South China Industrial College; chemical engineering, the science of high polymer materials and carbohydrates at Kwangtung Chemical Industry College; various branches of agricultural science at South China Agricultural College; various branches of medical science at Chungshan Medical College; basic theory of Chinese medicine at the Canton Chinese Medicine College; probability statistics, microelectronics, solid electronics and logic at South China Normal College; the teaching of English at the Canton Foreign Languages College; and various branches of art at the Canton Arts College.

BRIEFS

HONAN HUA INSCRIPTION--On 14 February 1978 Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee warmly called a rally in Chengchow to celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription for the building materials industry--"Be self-reliant, work hard, accelerate the development of the building materials industry and render contributions to the realization of the four modernizations." More than 700 people, including leading comrades and cadres of the Construction Committee of Honan Revolutionary Committee and staff and workers of building materials industry enterprises in Chengchow, attended the rally. Responsible comrades of Honan party committee such as Hu Li-chiao, Hu Shang-li, Tai Su-li, Wang Hui, Liu Hung-wen, Shen Mao-kung, (Sung Yu-hsi), were present. At the rally, Comrade (Hao Fu-hung), deputy director of the Industry and Communications Office of Honan Revolutionary Committee, read out the inscription. Then responsible comrades of the Honan Construction Committee, on behalf of the General Bureau of Building Materials, presented the copy of the inscription to the Honan party committee. Following that, Comrade Wang Hui, secretary of Honan party committee and vice chairman of Honan Revolutionary Committee, made a speech. [Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 78 SK]

HUNAN FINANCE-TRADE AUTOMATION--Staff and workers on the finance and trade front in Hunan are gradually replacing manual labor with machines. In the past, the No 3 granary in Liyang Prefecture required 14,000 labor-days every year to move grain in and out of the granary. Now, this granary has produced a grain-sucking machine [hsia kiu chi 0705 4474 2894] and an automatic scale for weighing. The work done by machines in 8 hours is equal to the work done by 100 laborers. In this way, they can save the state 37,000 yuan a year. The granary is also using machines to determine interior temperature and humidity. At present, the granaries in Changsha Municipality are all using electronic thermometric instruments to determine in a few seconds the temperature and humidity in a granary with a capacity of several tens of thousands of catties of grain. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK]

HUNAN STUDENT ENROLLMENT--This year the various institutions of higher education in Hunan have enrolled 9,000 students. Circulars notifying students passing entrance examinations have been sent out recently. They will begin their academic year in late March. To do a good job of welcoming newly enrolled students, the various institutions made preparations soon after summer holiday last year and trained their 6,000 teachers, including 1,000 teachers who took refresher courses without taking part in labor. The various institutions also made other preparations needed for the newly enrolled students. At present, most teaching material for institutions of higher education have been compiled and published, and the teachers have prepared their lessons. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK]

HUNAN SCIENCE MEETING--The Hunan Science Bureau, the Hunan and Changsha education bureaus, the Changsha Municipal Science Commission and the Changsha Municipal CYL Committee recently held a meeting of young people and juveniles to study and apply science. Some 1,200 young people and juveniles from 109 schools attended. They first visited the Hunan exhibition of scientific and technological achievements and watched science and technology films. They were very interested in pocket electronic calculators and watched a demonstration of artificial rainmaking. Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the Hunan Science Commission, the Hunan Science Association, the Hunan and Changsha education bureaus, the Changsha Science Commission and the Changsha Municipal CYL Committee. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 HK]

OFFICIALS ATTEND CLOSING OF KWEIYANG TACHING MEETING

HK030459Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweiyang municipal conference on learning from Taching in industry concluded on 27 February after 5 days. During the conference, (Li Chang-ching), secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, conveyed the spirit of the on-the-spot conference on learning from Taching in industry held by the provincial CCP Committee. Some 15 representatives of progressive enterprises, collectives and individuals discussed their progressive experiences in learning from Taching. (Tsung Hui-tzu), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered a report entitled "Hold High the Red Banner of Taching Erected by Chairman Mao and Struggle To Achieve the High-Speed Development of the National Economy."

Hsu Chien-sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee; Chin Feng, second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee; and (Chi Hsiang-chi), (Li Chang-ching), (Wang Pi), (Chen Kwei-ssu) and (Hsiac Hung-shan), leading comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the closing ceremony. Hsu Chien-sheng and Chin Feng spoke.

"In their speeches, they demanded that the municipal industrial front grasp tightly and well the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and do a good job of conducting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. It is imperative to deeply and thoroughly criticize one by one the counterrevolutionary fallacies spread by the gang of four and to continue to do a good job of investigation. It is necessary to deeply conduct the movement to criticize one thing and strike at two and to deal relentless blows at the gang of four's social foundation and at capitalist forces. It is essential to protect socialist public ownership."

In close connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang, it is imperative to thoroughly do a good job of rectifying enterprises and to strengthen the revolutionary building of leadership groups. It is necessary to implement the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, and to shift one's own work onto the track of taking agriculture as the foundation. It is essential to produce more and better industrial products to support and arm agriculture and to contribute to realizing agricultural mechanization.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Last winter and this spring the rural cadres and masses in Yunnan have whipped up an unprecedented upsurge in farmland capital construction. A force of 5 million laborers have been struggling at 50,000 work sites to rearrange mountains and waters. The large number of laborers mobilized and the high speed of the progress of various projects have surpassed any single year in the past. By the end of last year, 1.07 million laborers were working at various work sites in Chuching Prefecture. Over 96 percent of the brigades had pursued farmland capital construction and 19,000 projects had been started. They had completed 1.256 water conservancy projects, amounting to 30 percent of the planned projects. Yunnan planned to undertake 20,000 water conservancy projects last winter and this spring, and planned to build 4 million mou of fields with guaranteed high and stable yields despite drought or waterlogging. While organizing mass shock attacks, various localities have also organized full-time teams of 1.01 million people to work on the projects. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 78 HK]

SHANXI DAILY URGES GREATER EFFORTS IN FARMWORK

HK030310Y Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Mar 78 HK

[Text of SHANXI DAILY editorial: "Hold High the Red Banner of Tachai and Do a Good Job of Spring Farming"--date not given]

[Summary] Making a success of spring farming is the first battle for reaping a bumper harvest for the whole year. The party organizations, cadres and peasants must go all out to fight this battle well. In order to do so, it is essential to seriously learn from the experiences of Tachai and display the spirit of Tachai. We must unswervingly hold high the red banner of Tachai to stimulate spring farming.

In learning from Tachai's experiences, we must first learn from their experiences in putting politics in command, grasping class struggle as they key link and exposing and criticizing the gang of four. "Although the gang of four were smashed a long time ago, their pernicious influence is far from being washed away, and their corpse is still stinking, corrupting and poisoning our thinking. In close connection with the reality of spring farming, we must expose and criticize the ultrarightist essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the gang of four."

We must criticize their various crimes and fallacies and correct the right and wrong in line they reversed. While exposing and criticizing the gang, we must also strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at capitalist forces.

It is also necessary to learn Tachai's experiences in improving labor management and in implementing the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture. At present, we must whip up an upsurge in collecting and cultivating fine-strain seeds and overhaul and repair machines and tools needed for spring farming. The province must quickly finish farmland capital construction work.

"We must persist in the struggle against drought and vigorously grasp protection of wheat and spring-sown crops from drought. The province had no snow this winter and drought is serious. Even though snow fell recently in some places, drought still prevails.

The leadership at all levels must eliminate slackness and laziness, speed up (water conservancy) construction, strive to expand the area under irrigation and fight drought to reap a bumper harvest. It is necessary to step up the tending of wheat, rapeseed and other summer-harvested crops, and strive for a big summer bumper harvest."

All sectors of the economy must go all out to support spring farming. Leaders at all levels must go to the frontline to take part in labor and direct work; leading organs should hold fewer and shorter meetings and provide more time for cadres to take part in labor. "The responsible comrades of the party committees at all levels must totally smash the spiritual shackles imposed on them by the gang of four, dare to grasp production and boldly grasp production."

I. 3 Mar 78

K 2

DIC
NORTH REGION

TIENTSIN REPORTS ON SUCCESS OF WORK TEAM QUOTA SYSTEM

SK030720Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 22 Feb 78 3K

[Unattributed "Investigation Report": "The Party's Policy Is Powerful, To Each According to His Work Is Good"]

[Excerpts] The (Huitse) brigade of Changshun commune, in a southern suburb of Tientsin, has persistently carried out the policy of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, thus boosting the enthusiasm of commune members in building socialism in a big way and promoting the high-speed development of agriculture.

Despite severe natural adversities of cold and drought in the spring and [words indistinct] in 1977, this brigade's average per-mou yield of grain was 931 catties compared to 593 catties in 1976; the average per-mou yield of vegetables was above 10,000 catties in the winter as a result of consistent efforts in planting vegetables year round. The high-speed agricultural development of (Huitse) brigade was not achieved easily. It was a result of persistent implementation of the party's economic policies in rural areas, particularly that of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, which boosted the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of commune members.

In line with the guidelines of the 60 articles on the people's commune and (Huitse) brigade's gradual modifications of these articles in keeping with actual events, it arrived at the present method of assigning fixed quotas on the basis of work teams and evaluating work on the basis of individuals [ting o tac tsu ping kung tao Jen]. On the premise of putting politics in command, a quota-control system has been practiced in farmwork which was suitable to the assigning of fixed quotas. Presently, with the exception of a few odd jobs, 60 kinds of jobs--more than 80 percent of the farmwork--including leveling land, sowing, cultivating seedlings, field management, harvesting, storing and delivery, have been given fixed quotas, thus establishing a fairly practical quota-control system. Commune members are paid according to the amount and quality of their work. More work entitles one to more pay, less work less pay, and no work no pay. As proven in practice over past years, as along as the policy of to each according to his work is earnestly carried out, the commune members' socialist enthusiasm will be boosted and agricultural production will be rapidly promoted.

Last autumn, a work team of the No. 1 production team only paid attention to the amount but not the quality of its work in leveling land for vegetables in a greenhouse. In checking the work performed, the leader of this production team found the work was not up to the required standard. He immediately instructed the work team to return and perform its work again. Later, concerning this typical example, (Huitse) brigade called a meeting attended by all commune members to learn from the Tachai people about their philosophy of doing farmwork for the sake of revolution and to criticize the unhealthy trend of merely pursuing quantity but not quality, thus profoundly educating this work team and other commune members. Whatever it does, this team now pays attention to quality. Overcoming difficulties caused by successive rain, this work team fulfilled its Chinese cabbage planting plan in both quality and quantity, contributing to vegetable production.

I. 3 Mar 78

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

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HEILUNGKIANG SECRETARY ANNOUNCES ARTS, CRAFTS AIMS

SK021110Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committee on 28 February held a rally in the theater of the Heilungkiang Exhibition Hall to warmly hail wise leader Chairman Hua's inscription for the national exhibition of arts and crafts. Comrade Chen Chien-fei, secretary of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Lu Kuang, vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee; and Comrade (Chang Ping), Standing Committee member of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Harbin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, were present. Also in attendance were responsible comrades of provincial and municipal party committees, the Industrial and Communications Office of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, the 2d Heilungkiang Light Industry Bureau, the Heilungkiang Arts and Crafts Industrial Company, the Industrial and Communications Office of the Harbin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and 2d and 3d Harbin Municipal Light Industry Bureaus, the Harbin Arts and Crafts Industrial Company, the 2d Light Industry Bureau of Sungshuachiang Prefecture, and other departments concerned; as well as worker and staff representatives of arts and crafts enterprises, totaling more than 1,500 persons.

Comrade Chen Chien-fei, on behalf of the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees, delivered a speech at the rally. He said: Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription has clearly set forth the direction for developing arts and crafts in Heilungkiang, embodied the desire of the broad masses of arts and crafts workers, and provided powerful impetus for developing arts and crafts products. China's arts and crafts emanate from a long-standing culture, are technically interesting and varied in kind and color. They are well received by the people and have gained great popularity in foreign markets. Heilungkiang artistic handicrafts are an integral part of various national cultures and arts throughout China, but have special characteristics and local qualities.

We must respond to wise leader Chairman Hua's call and sincerely carry out the guideline of his inscription. Efforts should be made to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in destroying arts and craft work, to rapidly and with high standards develop arts and crafts undertakings throughout Heilungkiang, to respond to the ardent expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee with actual deeds, and to continuously render new contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

To this end, Comrade Chen Chien-fei made the following demands:

1. It is necessary to sincerely carry out Chairman Mao's principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and of making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China. Bearing in mind the actual events in Heilungkiang, efforts should be made to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, to thoroughly wipe out the gang's pernicious influence, and to clarify the right and wrong of political line on the arts and crafts front.

2. It is necessary to carry out Premier Chou's principle that if the nature of artistic handicrafts is not reactionary, decadent and vulgar, all of them can be exported. Efforts should be made to persistently combine domestic sales with foreign sales, aesthetic quality with practicality, and simultaneously develop large, medium and small-scale arts and crafts enterprises.

3. Concerted efforts should be made to conduct comprehensive prospecting for the abundant resources in Heilungkiang, to establish a raw material base area for artistic handicraft production, to restore and develop traditional Heilungkiang artistic handicrafts, and to continue research and design work in order to produce more new products with Heilungkiang characteristics.

4. Efforts should be made to develop arts and crafts specialists and build a technical contingent for artistic handicrafts production that is both Red and expert.

5. It is necessary to carry out the party's policy on arts and crafts, pay great attention to the livelihood of elderly artists and designers, and bring the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the arts and crafts workers into full play. They should be encouraged to actively and continuously make contributions to the development of arts and crafts in Heilungkiang.

KIRIN OFFICE HOLDS MEETING ON EDUCATED YOUTH

SK021152Z Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 2 Mar 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin Rusticated Educated Youth Office recently held a meeting of responsible persons of educated youth offices of various municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, leagues and counties, cities, banners and wards. The meeting was held to convey the guideline of the symposium held by the Educated Youth Office of the State Council for responsible persons of educated youth offices of the province, municipalities and autonomous regions. At the meeting, they discussed the question on how to make good preparations for the convocation of the National Rusticated Educated Youth Work Conference.

During the meeting, leading comrades of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee listened to reports. At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade Sung Chih-han, deputy secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, came to meet all participants and delivered speeches. The meeting assessed the working enthusiasm of the educated youth in our province.

All participants held that, even though educated youth work in our province has been interfered with and sabotaged by the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, under the guidance of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and through efforts of party organizations at all levels, educated youth work still scored achievements. Over the past dozen or more years there were nearly 1 million rusticated educated youth throughout the province, but because of the need for socialist revolution and construction some of them have worked in plants, entered higher education institutions or joined the army.

There are now approximately 600,000 educated youth working on the forefront of agriculture. The masses of educated youth have fully brought into play their roles in the learn-from-Tachai movement, in farm mechanization undertakings and agricultural scientific research work, and in the work of education, culture, medical treatment and health. They have made great contributions and become a new learn-from-Tachai force.

Time has proved that educated youths' going to the mountainous areas and the country-side constitutes an important measure for nurturing successors for carrying out the proletarian revolutionary cause.

At the meeting all participants exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in undermining rusticated educated youth work. Through exposure and criticism, all participants further distinguished between right and wrong in line and set straight the orientation of educated youth work. The meeting held that to strengthen the party's leadership over educated youth work is a key to successfully carrying out this work. Therefore, party committees at all levels must fully understand the importance and necessity of performing well educated youth work and realistically strengthen leadership over this work.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG COMFORT TEAM--A comfort team formed of persons from the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees, with Chen Lei, secretary of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee and vice chairman of Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, as its leader and Lu Kuang, vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, and others as deputy leaders, satisfactorily ended their visit to Taching and returned to Harbin on 15 February. Arriving at Taching on the eve of the spring festival. This comfort team extended cordial greetings to the masses of workers, cadres, engineering and technical personnel, patients and commune members of more than 80 units--including well-drilling teams, oil-extraction teams, construction teams, workshops, hospitals and scientific research departments. Visiting Taching with the comfort team were the Heilungkiang Song and Dance Ensemble, a ballad-singing group and the Heilungkiang Acrobatic Troupe, which performed for the masses of workers and their dependents. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 78 SK]

LIACHING SUPPLY CONFERENCE--From 21 to 26 February, the Liaoning material supply front held a conference in Shenyang on learning from Taching. Chen Pu-ju, secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, Su Yu, secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee, (Chang Hsin-chun), deputy secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee, Wei Feng-ying, Standing Committee member of the Liaoning CCP Committee; and Wang Kuang-chung, vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, attended. Comrade Su Yu delivered a speech. The masses of workers on the material supply front have tried their best to serve production, supply material for agricultural and industrial production, and support the production of small factories and mines. Through the methods of repairing old equipment, utilizing waste materials and tapping potentials, they have basically insured the supplies required by plans. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 78 SK]

5 Mar 78

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M1

KANSU MEETING COMMEMORATES 28 FEBRUARY TAIWAN UPRISING

OKO30335Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 1 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] On 28 February, 80 people from all circles and Taiwanese compatriots in Kansu held a forum to commemorate the 28 February uprising in Taiwan. Mao Lin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke. The participants included Meng Ting-chun and Hsieh Jung-pai, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and responsible comrades of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP Committee. Lan Wen-chao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided.

In his speech, Mao Lin praised the continuous development of the Taiwanese people's patriotic struggle against imperialism and the Chiang clique. He said: "Taiwan has been China's sacred territory since ancient times. The Taiwan compatriots are our flesh and blood brothers. To liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland are the common desire and sacred duty of all the people of China, including the Taiwan compatriots. In the early period of liberation our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao issued the great call: 'We will certainly liberate Taiwan.' Chairman Mao also issued many important instructions and formulated a series of principles and policies, showing his infinite concern for the 16 million Taiwan compatriots. Respected and beloved Premier Chou also exerted great efforts for the cause of liberating Taiwan, personally led us to implement Chairman Mao's principles and policies for the struggle to liberate Taiwan, and made undying contributions to the liberation of Taiwan.

"In order to attain their criminal aim of usurping party and state power, the gang of four frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and sabotaged his principles and policies on the revolutionary united front and liberating Taiwan. Wise leader Chairman Hua led the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to smash the gang of four with one blow, insuring that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies could again be smoothly implemented. Wise Leader Chairman Hua has called on us to fulfill the sacred duty of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland. We must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC and strive to fulfill the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland, achieve the four modernizations before the end of the century, and build China into a powerful, modern socialist state."

BRIEFS

TINGHAI SPRING WHEAT--Sining, 23 Feb--High and arid Tsinhai Plateau has set the highest record in average yield of spring wheat in China with the help of local scientific institutions. Beginning research in spring wheat in 1958, these research institutes have provided local peasants with fine seed strains, advanced cultivation techniques and guidance in scientific farming in general. Spring wheat accounts for half of the total area sown to cereal crops in this province, growing at different altitudes from river valleys 1,800 meters above sea level up to mountain land with an elevation of 3,600 meters. Total spring wheat output in Tsinhai has grown at an annual average of roughly 1% percent since 1971. Thirty-seven production teams in Huierte County, which uses Yellow River water for irrigation, have topped the 7.5-ton mark in pre-hectare yield. [Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 23 Feb 78 OW]

HUA'S WORK REPORT INSTRUCTS PLA TO PREPARE TO LIBERATE TAIWAN

HK010210Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Feb 78 p 3 HK

[*"Political Talk"* column by Shih Chun-yu: "High-speed Construction, '28 February,' Shanghai Communiqué"]

[Summary] The Fifth NPC was divided into groups yesterday to discuss the government work report made by the Premier Hua Kao-feng the day before yesterday. Initial impressions of foreign commentators on the government work report are that the report is forthright and the prospects are optimistic. They believe the Chinese people have set a great goal and they can confidently, capably and certainly achieve that goal at high speed by the year 2000.

Today is the third day of the NPC. It is also the 31st anniversary of the "28 February" uprisings. According to news from Peking, there will be a commemoration meeting. The commemoration of "28 February" during the NPC is of unusual significance. It shows that we are warmly keeping our Taiwan blood compatriots in mind.

Quickly putting on the imperial robes, Chang Ching-kuo is busy with matters of the "National Assembly" these days. He has dished up the "regulations on good treatment" and is prepared to kick Yen Chia-kan aside and to crawl up to the "president's" seat. Twenty-two of the delegates to the NPC and 2 of the members of the CPPCC committee are Taiwan Province compatriots. The great events of liberating Taiwan and uniting our motherland will surely be found again in the documents of the NPC and CPPCC.

"28 February" this year is also the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-U.S. "Shanghai communiqué." On 28 February 1972, Premier Chou and U.S. President Nixon signed the widely-known communiqué in Shanghai. However, since both sides set up their liaison offices, the pace of the development of normal relations between the two countries has stagnated. All peoples of the world know that the cause of the stagnation is the U.S. administration. Even Director of the U.S. Liaison Office Woodcock said that this situation is ridiculous when he recently returned home to report.

"In the government work report Chairman Hua has proposed that the liberation army should make good and full preparations for liberating Taiwan. It appears that this is an answer to the U.S. administration. The U.S. authorities have always demanded that China guarantee that it will not use force on Taiwan. This demand, which interferes with Chinese domestic affairs, is equally absurd."

TA KUNG PAO LOOKS AT SOVIET UNEASINESS OVER CHINESE DIPLOMACY

HK220920Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 21 Feb 78 p 2 HK

[*"Political Talk"* column by Shih Chun-yu: "Wang Ping-nan Visits India--the Soviet Union 'Feels Uneasy'"]

[Summary] Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, has led a delegation to the South Asian Subcontinent; two Chinese trade delegations are also visiting the Philippines and India; and sources indicate that Vice Premier Li Hsien-qien will be visiting Manila on invitation after the conclusion of the National People's Congress.

"Wang Ping-nan's visit to the South Asian Subcontinent is being watched by commentators of various countries." He will be visiting Bangladesh and Pakistan for 1 week each and visiting India for 2 weeks.

"This event is considered a rapprochement in Sino-Indian relations. After the border dispute between China and India in 1962, relations between the two countries became lukewarm. Later, the ambassadors of both countries returned home. It was not until 1976 that the two countries fully resumed their diplomatic relations."

During Vice Premier Teng Haiao-ping's visit to Nepal, both Indian Premier Desai and Vice Premier Teng expressed hope for a new development in the relations between the two countries. This is probably the purpose of Wang Ping-nan's visit to India. Ten months ago, there were many changes in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

"These changes have shaken the hegemony which the Soviet Union has been pushing in the South Asian Subcontinent, but Moscow has still not given up hope."

"In regard to what Desai said on the Sino-Indian border issue, it is too early for us to say there will be a fundamental breakthrough in Sino-Indian relations. However, China's foreign policy always follows the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Therefore, there are still possibilities for the development of relations."

"These new trends have produced many ugly expressions from the Soviet authorities."

When Desai visited the Soviet Union last autumn, Brezhnev asked him if he wanted to improve relations with China. Desai told him not to worry because India "will not sacrifice its friendship with the Soviet Union." However, Moscow still worries. The Soviet Embassy in India keeps trying to find out if the Indian foreign minister is going to visit China.

"It looks as if before and after Wang Ping-nan's visit to India the Soviet Embassy in India will be very busy. Also 'feeling uneasy' is the Soviet Embassy in Japan."

After China and Japan signed a long-term trade agreement, the Soviet ambassador to Japan is trying to determine the new trends in regard to the Sino-Japan peace treaty and is urging Japan to consider the Soviet Union's proposal regarding a friendship treaty. "This is obviously an attempt to probe and restrain."

Sources also indicate that Brezhnev has invited U.S. Senator Jackson to visit the Soviet Union.

"This shows that not only are the Soviet embassies in the United States, India and Japan 'feeling uneasy,' but the Kremlin, the headquarters, is feeling the same."

PRAVDA ATTACK ON PRC OVERSEAS CHINESE POLICY CONDEMNED

HK240830Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 Feb 78 p 2 HK

[Unattributed "Current Affairs Analysis" column: "Refute the Rumor Created by Soviet Revisionist PRAVDA"]

[Text] The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA has wildly barked at China's policy on Overseas Chinese Affairs. [paragraph continues]

This has been severely condemned by the All-U.S. Chinese Association. "Reactionaries always lift stones only to drop them on their own feet." This is true. The Soviet revisionists' move has again exposed their ugliness.

What is China's policy on Overseas Chinese? The policy has three points. First, China advocates that Overseas Chinese choose nationality in their country of residence or Chinese nationality, freely choosing either in order to solve the problem of dual nationality. Second, China considers those foreigners of Chinese descent as cousins and relatives acting as a bridge for promoting friendly communication between the peoples of the two countries. Third, those Overseas Chinese who retain Chinese nationality should abide by the policies and laws of their country of residence and should behave properly both culturally and economically. To facilitate reunion between families of Overseas Chinese living in China and Overseas Chinese and foreigners of Chinese descent, the Chinese Government has begun to simplify the procedure for entering China and has improved the reception service. These policies and measures have won praise and appreciation from countries concerned and the fervent support of Overseas Chinese both at home and abroad. Nevertheless, only the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA has madly barked at these new measures, particularly the simplification of procedures. The newspaper was full of rubbish and absurdity.

It smeared China as seeking to create a "Fifth Column." A so-called "Fifth Column" originally meant the intelligence force and plainclothes force hidden in the city when the chieftain of the fascists, Franco, attacked Madrid.

China provides more conveniences for those Overseas Chinese who return to China to visit their relatives and cousins. It warmly receives those who come to China and gives timely approval to those who have to leave the country. The All-U.S. Chinese Association has called this a "humane, wise and progressive new move." In regard to other aspects of Overseas Chinese policy, those who leave China become citizens of other countries and become Overseas Chinese, abiding by the policies and laws of other countries. How can they be called a "Fifth Column"?

Talking about a "Fifth Column," we will naturally remember the Soviet KGB. This KGB, spreading its tentacles all over the five continents and into over 90 countries throughout the world and comprising hundreds of thousands of people, is the "Fifth Column" of the Soviet Union.

The new Chinese measures are a "threat to the countries with a great number of Chinese who have great influence." This is really sensational. How can Overseas Chinese, who carry a few pieces of luggage visiting relatives, constitute a threat to other countries? As a matter of fact, the patrolling of Soviet warships, the invasion of Soviet mercenaries, and Soviet political subversion and economic plunder are the serious threats against other countries.

Obviously the Soviet Union has created all this reactionary rubbish in order to poison friendly relations between China and other countries and to foment other countries' suspicion and distrust of Overseas Chinese. However, this is a futile attempt.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS INCREASED SOVIET PRESENCE IN CUBA

HK240815* Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Feb 78 p 2 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "The Soviet Union Stirs Up a Provocation at the Big Gate of the United States"]

[Summary] As in 1962, the Soviet Union is playing with fire in the Caribbean sea. Soviet pilots are flying Cuban military aircraft. Sometimes they go as far as 140 kilometers inside U.S. airspace. This has aroused the concern of the U.S. public.

"It has been reported that Soviet pilots are flying Cuba's MIG 21 military aircraft so Cuban militarmen can be spared to fight in Ethiopia and other African countries. This is part of the Soviet plan for a global war of invasion." Cuba is thus experiencing Soviet military occupation.

The Soviet Union and the United States no longer confront each other across a continent and two oceans. The Soviet Army is present at the big southern gate of the United States.

A similar situation occurred in 1962 when Khrushchev transported missiles to Cuba. This forced President Kennedy to declare a state of emergency and a crisis of a possible war between the Soviet Union and the United States emerged. U.S. reaction in the 1962 crisis and in today's new crisis is very different.

"President Kennedy made the most resolute stand and had the determination to wage a war. The Carter administration only indicates that U.S.-Cuban relations can hardly improve if Cuba does not realize the Soviet Union is stationing troops in Cuba and Soviet pilots are flying Soviet-made Cuban MIG aircraft and are entering U.S. airspace, which directly threatens the United States.

"Soviet revisionist social imperialism is a gang of lunatics. They are running amuck recklessly and unbridledly. One day they will create some real trouble.

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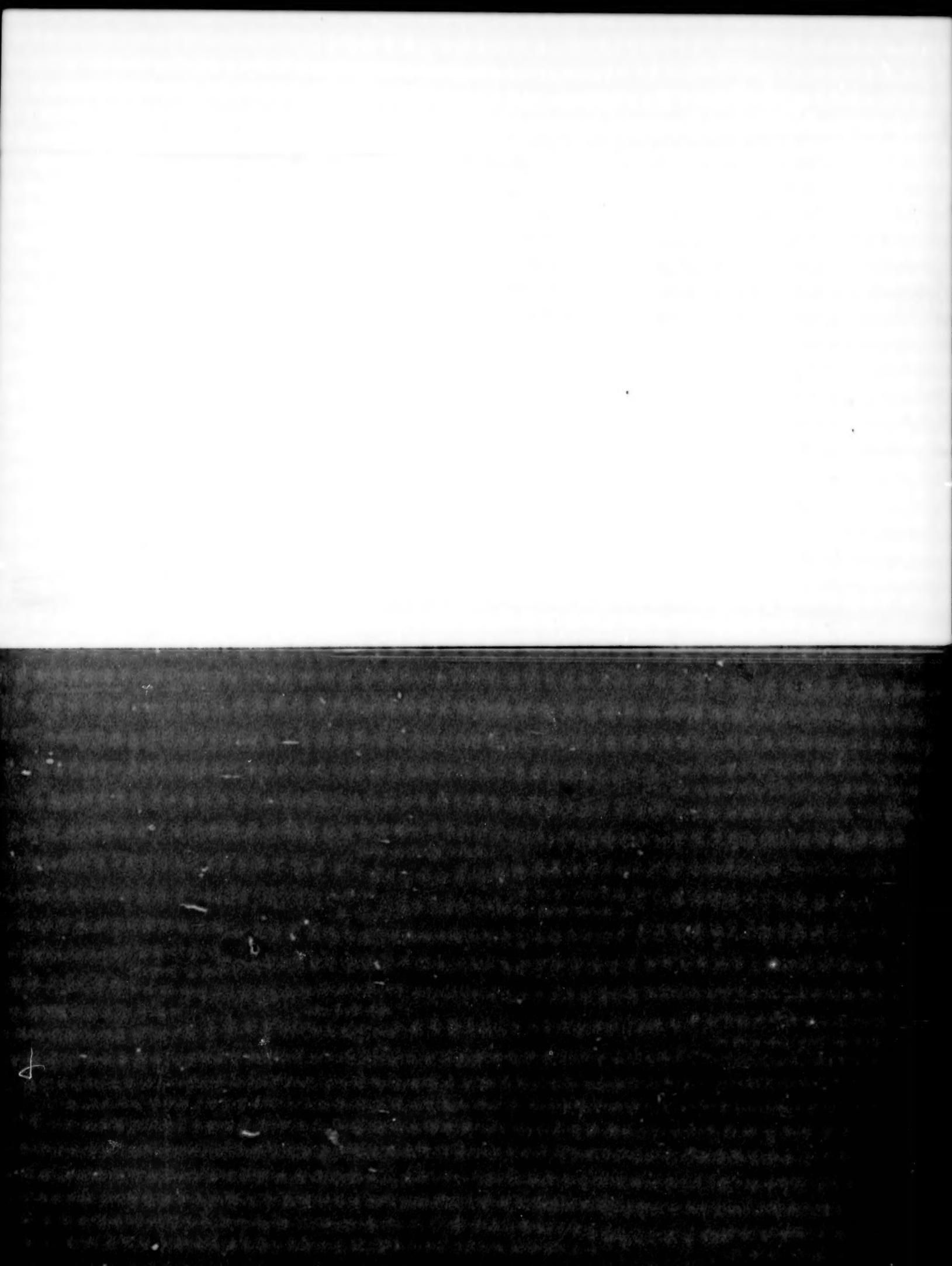
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